The New-York Times.

VOL. XI...NO. 3180. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1861. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

More Rebel Accounts of the Fighting at Fort Pickens.

NO DEFINITE INTELLIGENCE

ANOTHER ARRIVAL FROM PORT ROYAL.

National Operations at Tybee Island.

The Government Commencing the Exportation of Cotton.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

McCulloch and Price Marching in Opposite Directions.

A Curious Proclamation from Price---He Must Have Fifty Thousand Men.

A Canadian Steamer Loaded with Arms Seized on the Coast of Maine.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 30.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS ARRIVING.

The trains to-day were crowded with Members of Congress, and many have been unable to obtain accommodations, owing to the throng of visitors and soldiers in the city.

THE MESSAGE NOT TO BE ISSUED IN ADVANCE.

Numerous letters from editors have been received, asking that copies of the President's Message and the Reports of the heads of the Departments be forwarded in time to be published immediately on their being read before Congress. Owing to the necessity of keeping them back to the last moment for emendations which may be made necessary by events to transpire before the meeting of Congress, no such copies can be delivered. In the case of the message delivered at the extra session in July last, alterations were made two hours before the delivery of the message to Congress.

THE FIRST FIFTY MILLION LOAN.

Instructions were sent to-day to the agents, to receive no more subscriptions on account of the first fifty million loan.

Drafts for the ninth ten per cent. of the second fifty million loan were drawn to-day.

IMPORTANT CAPTURE ON THE COAST OF MAINE.

Authentic information has been received here that a small, light-draft Canadian steamer has been seized off the coast of Maine by a United States revenue cutter. The steamer had on board about ten thousand Springfield muskets, clothing, boots, bank paper, caps and munitions of war. She was cleared from Canada, and the cargo was consigned to parties in the Southern States.

THE AFFAIR AT SPRINGFIELD STATION.

On Thursday HOWARD's brigade was ordered to march to Springfield Station, about three miles beyond our pickets. The New-York Sixty-firsts had reached the station, when orders were received to return by the cars immediately. The order was obeyed. The enemy fled hastily before the approach of our troops. From this fact probably arose the story of a defeat of our troops.

EXCHANGING SHOTS ACROSS THE POTOMAC.

On Friday our batteries and those of the rebels on the Lower Potomac exchanged several shots. No injury was done on our side, although a sixty-four pound shell struck and exploded near the hospital of the Massachusetts First.

A RECONNOISSANCE.

A gentleman who arrived from the Virginia side of the Potomac to-day, states that the Fifty-seventh and Sixty-first Regiments, both of New-York—the latter commanded by Col. CONE—made a reconnoisance from Springfield, which is nine miles from Alexandria, on Thursday, and went three miles and a half beyond our pickets towards Manassas, when, discovering a rebel force, numbering, it is supposed, 6,000 men, they returned to their starting point, reaching it in good order, and without casualities.

REBELS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC DESERTING.

Intelligence from Poolesville states that on Wednesday a deserter came across the Potomac to Gen. STONE's line, at the risk of his life. He was a member of the Mississippi Twenty-first Regiment. Others of the same regiment begged of an officer, bearing a flag of truce, to bring them across. They represent that many of the regiment wished to leave because of the neglect when sick, and the want of proper food. They represent the total force about Leesburgh at 2,600 effective men—there being from 600 to 800 on the sick list. Two Irish companies were especially dissatisfied.

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE—INTERESTING STATEMENT OF A NORTHERN MAN.

A Northern gentleman, who has been for three years a resident in Northern Mississippi, arrived in Washington last evening, by the way of Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga and Eastern Kentucky. He passed over a week in Tennessee, and had an excellent opportunity to observe the condition of affairs in that State. He states that throughout Western Tennessee there is a profound and united sentiment in favor of the rebellion, an evident desperate determination to carry the war to the bitter end, and an abiding confidence in its success. He heard no adverse opinion expressed. They have ceased to put any faith in the hoped-for intervention of England and France, and they confide entirely in their own resources. The non-slaveholders he represents as being equally decided in the expression of their treason. On the route between Memphis and Nashville he heard no other sentiment expressed. There may be loyal men in Middle and West Tennessee, but, if so, the presence of large bodies of troops prevents the declaration of their loyalty. At Memphis, he states that there were ten thousand troops a fortnight since, and that they were continuing to fortify along the river, above and below, in anticipation of a movement of our troops against them, and an attack from the gunboats now at Cairo. At Nashville also, there was a large body of troops. The soldiers he saw were well clothed, shod and armed, and certainly had a great abundance of provisions. They were from nearly all of the lower tier of States, including regiments from Texas and Arkansas. The avowed policy in Middle and West Tennessee was to take the offensive in Kentucky, to make that State the battle-ground, and keep war from their own soil, and he greatly feared that, with the coöperation of the rebel Kentuckians from the southern part of the State, Kentucky would be overrun. The thirty thousand additional troops which had been called for by Gov. HARRIS, were to be held in reserve, and the proclamation calling for arms was not to supply any immediate want, but to have on hand a supply in case more troops were called for active service into the field.

He states that after leaving Nashville for East Tennessee, Union men began to show themselves. Those who had previously shown a reserve were bold in avowing their loyalty, and those who had expressed a sympathy with rebellion found men who were ready to controvert their positions, and the utterance of loyal sentiments continued to increase until he reached Chattanooga and other points of East Tennessee, where the unanimity in favor of the Union was as great as was the unanimity for the rebellion in the central and western parts of the State. He states that the burning of the bridges was avowed as the work of Union men. The importance of Cumberland Gap as a strategic point was fully understood by the rebels, and he states that, above all things, they feared its falling into the possession of the Union men.

In reference to the cotton crop in Tennessee, he states that much has been picked, ginned and baled, and that he saw a considerable quantity in Memphis ready for a market. At other points it was still unpicked. He heard no fears expressed anywhere of slave insurrections, but the utmost confidence in the fidelity of the servants.

North of Nashville, the rebels held possession of the railroad to a point this side of Bowling Green, and thence there was about twenty miles of the track which was not used, as it ran through neutral ground. In Southern Kentucky, notwithstanding the presence of rebel troops, there was a strong Union sentiment which manifested itself whenever it had not to succumb before the presence of armed troops. Still, the Postmasters appointed by the United States recognize no allegiance to the Government, but affiliate with the rebels, and avow their sympathy with the rebellion, though it is probable that the mails in that region are still being carried at the expense of the Government. The Convention at Russellville, under rebel auspices, was to establish a Provisional Government over the Southern part of Kentucky, as it had become doubtful whether the rebels would succeed in extending their jurisdiction further North. He states, that from his intimate knowledge of political matters in Mississippi and Tennessee, he knows that the success of the rebellion in Kentucky, thus far, is due to the insidious machinations of the Knights of the Golden Circle, which organization, by reason of the charm of mystery attached to it, had so drawn to itself the young men of Kentucky, that there was scarcely a prominent Union man of that State who had four sons, but some of their number were not fighting the Government in the rebel army. Among others, he mentioned the sons of JOHN J. CRITTENDEN and GEORGE D. PRENTICE, one of whom holds a commission in Western Kentucky, and the other is fighting under JEFF. THOMPSON, in Missouri.

REBEL CLAIMANTS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

On Friday, Mr. GIBSON, Solicitor for the Court of Claims, moved that the case of WILLIAM CLARK against the United States be stricken from the docket, on the ground that CLARK was a citizen of Memphis, in the State of Tennessee, now in rebellion against the Government. He held that in the absence of any proofs that CLARK was a loyal citizen, he was to be considered as in rebellion, and as a rebel, and *ipso facto*, forfeited any claim he had against the Government.

FATE OF A LOYAL EDITOR.

It will be recollected that in June last it was announced in the TIMES that a newspaper, published at Alamo, Texas, even at that late date, contained an article taking strong grounds in favor of the Union, a caustic criticism of the rebel military movements in that State, and a patriotic poem, copied from the New York *Evening Post*; and further, that on the margin of the paper was written a memorandum, in pencil, to the effect that the day after publication the office had been burned.

Intelligence just received by a letter from Texas, through Mexico, states that soon after the destruction of the office, Mr. NEWCOMB, the editor, disappeared, and has never since been heard of. It was rumored that he had been sent off to Mexico, but as he never had been heard of since, it was generally believed that he had been murdered.

A SOUTH CAROLINA ACCOUNT.

In auditing the accounts of Mr. DESEON, one of our late Consuls, a balance of four hundred and sixty dollars was found to be his due. As he is a native of South Carolina, and shares the sentiments of that State, a draft on Charleston for the amount was forwarded to him in settlement.

TEN MILLIONS OF CARTRIDGES ISSUED.

Between the 1st of July and the 1st of November, four months, ten millions of cartridges for muskets and small arms were issued by the Ordnance Department to the army of the Potomac. This enormous expenditure of cartridges is due to target practice among our troops.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S SON A LIEUTENANT.

HENRY BARTON BEECHER, a son of HENRY WARD BEECHER, was appointed to-day a Second Lieutenant of the Fourth Artillery.

THE NEW PASSPORT REGULATION.

The various foreign Ministers to-day expressed themselves gratified with the working of the new rule adopted by Secretary SEWARD, by which the passports of foreigners are countersigned in Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia.

RETURN OF THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE.

The Prince de Joinville returned to Washington to-day.

THE DUC DE CHARTRES INJURED.

Yesterday the Duc de Chartres was thrown from his horse, and was slightly injured.

A CROWD OF OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.

The city is again full of officers and soldiers, owing to some relaxation of the recent rule.

FRENCH NAVAL OFFICERS GONE.

Admiral REYNAUD and Capt. LE MARQUIS DE MONTAIGNAC left to-day to rejoin their fleet.

PICKETS FIRED AT.

Several shots, supposed from Maryland rebels, were fired into our pickets about Bladensburgh, last night

NARROW ESCAPE OF PROF. LOWE.

About sundown yesterday, as Prof. LOWE was making a reconnoissance in his balloon, near Budd's Ferry, the rebel battery fired at him, the screw of a shell striking his car. No damage was done.

NAVAL CHANGES.

Commodore CRAVEN has been ordered to the *Brooklyn*.

Twelve masters' mates were detached from the Navy-yard to-day, to report on board the *Brooklyn* and *Tuscarora*.

Commander WYMAN has been tendered the command of the Potomac flotilla.

BRICK HOSPITALS TO BE ERECTED.

Next week will be commenced the erection of two brick hospitals, to accommodate five hundred patients, on a plan proposed by the Sanitary Commission, as embracing all modern improvements. Increased hospital accommodations will also be provided in buildings to be hired for that purpose.

AUTHENTIC INTELLIGENCE.

To-day the *Herald* announces the presence in Washington of Admiral DE LA GRAVIES, which distinguished gentleman was at last accounts in Paris, about to leave for his fleet.

CONDEMNED.

The District Court has condemned the schooners *Alena* and *John T. Evans*, heretofore seized under the blockading act.

PENSION GRANTED.

A pension of $8 50 per month was granted on Wednesday, to JANE, widow of JAMES H. PECKHAM, sergeant of Company A, First Rhode Island Regiment.

NEWS FROM PORT ROYAL.

More U. S. Forces Landed on Tybee Island.

THE FORTIFICATIONS BEING STRENGTHENED.

Gen. Viele's Expedition Ready to Start.

Its Destination Probably Brunswick or Fernandina.

Cotton and Forage Found at Port Royal.

The United States transport *Ocean Queen*, Capt. SEABURY, from Port Royal Nov. 27, arrived at this port at 1½ P. M. yesterday. She has no passengers, and but a small mail. As she came out of Port Royal harbor, the steamship *Bienville*, hence, was going in. Commodore DUPONT had transferred his flag from the *Wabash* to the *Susquehannah*. He, together with Gen. SHERMAN, had just returned to Hilton Head in the steamer *McClellan*, having landed a force of United States Marines on Tybee Island, who had commenced repairing the fortifications and constructing new ones. A fleet of eight gunboats was at anchor off Tybee, to cover the troops in case of necessity. The rebels had sunk two vessels between Tybee Island and Fort Pulaski, in the narrow part of the Savannah River channel, to prevent the fleet from getting to that city.

A small schooner had been sent up to one of the islands above Hilton Head to load cotton, and would sail in a few days, by order of the naval authorities. The fleet that was fitting out at Hilton Head for another expedition was ready and awaiting orders, which were expected by the *Bienville*, just arrived as the *Ocean Queen* came out.

Beaufort was still unoccupied, and was not considered of importance at present. Two gun boats were still at anchor off that place. The city was visited daily by officers of the army and navy.

There had been no engagement between the National forces and the rebels, nor had any of the latter troops been seen either at Hilton Head or Beaufort.

The Spanish steam ferry boat, hence for Cuba, put into Port Royal on the 26th short of coal.

But little or no use could be made of the "darks," as they do not care much at present for any unnecessary exertion. They are having good times—too good to work.

The British steam frigate *Immortalité* was yet at anchor. The transports were busy discharging their immense stores. The *Vanderbilt* would sail for New-York in about two days. Wharves and storehouses had been erected, and were being rapidly filled.

The health of the troops was good.

From the Boston Transcript, Nov. 29.

Sailing-master J. K. PIERCE, of the steamer *Governor*, which foundered on the passage to South Carolina, and the company on board of which were saved by the *Sabine*, arrived in this city to-day, having left Port Royal on Monday morning at four o'clock. He came to New-York City in the steamer *Illinois*.

Fifteen thousand soldiers were transported in the vessels composing the Naval Expedition. With the exception of about two thousand at Fort Beauregard, Bay Point, they are now encamped at Hilton Head. Forts Walker and Beauregard have been considerably strengthened since they fell into Gen. SHERMAN's hands. Eight heavy rifled cannon have been mounted upon them in addition to their former armament.

It was reported that there was one barn full of cotton in bales at Beaufort, and another barn, with about the same amount of cotton, unpressed. The fields are white with this staple, waiting to be picked. The encampment of the troops at Hilton Head is in an immense cotton field.

The escape of the enemy from the forts at Port Royal would have been prevented by the fleet, had our officers been aware of the depth of water around the islands upon which the fortifications were situated. If this fact had been known, the entire rebel force would have been taken prisoners.

It is stated that our gunboats can easily proceed within a very short distance of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, land a force, and tear up miles of the track. When sufficient reinforcements shall have reached Port Royal (none had arrived there before the sailing of the *Illinois*,) a large force could be placed upon the main land, and it is believed that either Charleston or Savannah could be captured, without much reference to the forts constructed for the protection of these cities.

An extensive expedition was preparing to sail for some other point on the Southern coast. It will comprise fourteen steamers. The *Oriental*, *Ariel*, *Baltic* and *Cahawba* will be among the fleet. The *Baltic*, it will be remembered, sailed from New-York, a few days since, for Port Royal. The *Ben Deford* is to carry the General and his staff.

About five thousand troops are to embark in the expedition, the vessels carrying them being convoyed by several heavy armed gunboats. The destination of the fleet is either Brunswick, Ga., or Fernandina, Fla.; most likely the first named of these places. The possession of Brunswick is almost as important to the National cause as that of Port Royal.

Before the mouth of the Savannah River fell into our possession, and since the occupancy of Port Royal, four schooners from Savannah have run the blockade. Three of these have been captured by our vessels, and one had as her cargo guns, swords, and other implements of war.

SOUTHERN ACCOUNTS FROM TYBEE ISLAND.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 30.

The Richmond *Dispatch* contains the following telegram from Augusta:

One is dated 26th, which announces the taking possession of Tybee Island, and one of the 29th announces that Commander TATNALL, with his fleet, had gone down to drive the Hessians off.

AFFAIRS AT PORT ROYAL.

Correspondence of the Boston Transcript.

HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C., Quartermaster's Office, Wednesday, Nov. 20, 1861.

I am sure I cannot give you more definite news in regard to our occupation of this place than has already been published; but thinking you would like some little memento, I inclose a letter which I took from off an officer's table about two hours after the fort was silenced. About every letter found "drew to a klose" in the middle, and was signed "yours till death." I took as a memento a revolver, which I found in the road; also, last week, when I went out on a scouting expedition, I found stuck in a negro cabin a huge knife, home-made, two-edged, about 12 or 14 inches long. I pulled it out, and asked a slave who it belonged to and how it came there; he said "that Massa toll Bob (negro boy) to come along wid he—but Bob he no go, and cut for de field to go to de Yankee—and Capt. John frowed him knife at he and stuck in de cabin." It was imbedded about three inches in the house, and the point is broken. The next day I returned to camp by that way, and found that the same master had been back there, and because a slave with his wife would not go to the "main land" with him back into Slavery, he shot them both dead in their tracks.

I found fifty-one bales of the very best Sea Island cotton in bales, and rolled one bale out of the cotton-house, and made four negroes put it on two wheels—wheeled it about one mile to where my boat was lying with a guard; put it on the boat; rowed over to the steamer *Parkersburgh*, and had the extreme satisfaction of knowing I carried into camp the first object of our enemy's *love (?)—a bale of cotton*. The same identical bale went on to New-York by the steamer *Atlantic*. I discovered, also, cotton enough on three different plantations, plucked but not ginned, to make—to speak within bounds, (and you know that I am no LOVICE in the cotton business)—1,500 bales. I also discovered four corn-houses filled to the ridge-pole with fine corn in the ear, and loaded the *Parkersburgh* with six hundred bushels. There are at least two thousand bushels of corn in each of five different corn-houses I have visited, making ten thousand bushels of unshelled corn on a small island between Hilton Head and the main land. The "main land" must reveal big "corn" and big "cotton" as well as "big guns." In my rambles (by the way, Capt. SAXTON, Chief Quartermaster of SHERMAN's division, detailed for my guard, as I was on an expedition to bring in Quartermaster's and Commissary stores, fifty sharpshooters from the Forty-sixth New-York Regiment, the General stating to me before I left not to touch anything belonging to "private citizens,"—how was I to tell.) I came upon a sloop, high and dry on land, at low tide; but I went to work with my men, dug a sluice-way under it, and at high water it nearly floated. I immediately sent down about a mile below the place where the sloop lay—her name is *Family*, of Savannah, Capt. JOHNSON—to the *Parkersburgh*, for her to come up. When she got within hawser distance we jerked her off, and added her to our "Quartermaster's stores." Also, while a part of my men were loading corn I "bossed" the rest, and hired twenty negroes to roll fifteen sticks of timber, 90 feet long, 18 inches square, down to the water's edge, and at the rising of the water my big timber raft *floated*; upon this I placed lumber in abundance, until the logs were quite under water, and on top I placed ten rails of railroad iron, all of which was towed down to the fort. The timber was used for a temporary wharf and anchored with the railroad iron. Gen. SHERMAN was highly pleased with all I did.

The negroes report to me in different parts of the island that *no masters* ever enlisted, no rich folks ever had on uniform down here, but they saw many and many poor white people, with iron chains and bullets, "they mean that soldiers wore the chain and ball," and the soldiers, *seven of them*, told the officers who had them in charge, that they had no property and would not fight; but if the rich people would fight—for *they* had property—let them fight, but they, the soldiers, would be shot first. I do not write this on the hearing of it from one, but confirmed by so many, and knowing that the education of the negro could never *invent* such straight stories, I am firmly led to believe it.

The letter above referred to is as follows:

15TH OCTOBER, 1861.

DR. E. S. BUIST—*My Dear Sir*: I think of visiting the fort to-morrow with some ladies, and will have to trouble you for the use of ISRAEL (a slave,) as I am too much pushed with my hands at present to spare any. I send you by ALBERT (a slave,) 12 loaves of bread, which I hope will be right.

Yours truly, E. P. POPE.

This Dr. BUIST was Brigade Surgeon; he was a very handsome man, and in love with Miss ANNIE WOODWARD, step-daughter of Mr. POPE, of South Carolina. This information I receive from a negro slave girl, "SILLA," who waits at our table, and desires "to go to de North wid me, but afraid de snow be too cole for her." This Surgeon was found under the embankment of the Fort, sitting on a surgeon's chest, with a piece of bandage in his hand, and the top of his head shot off by a fragment of shell. He was buried by the Captain of the *Wabash*, after prayers by the Episcopal clergyman of the same ship.

So confident were the South Carolinians of success, and that they could sink our fleet, that they invited ladies (according to letters found) down to the scene of action, to see the chastisement they intended to give us; and the very carriages that brought them here, conveyed home again two of the officers who invited them—one with both legs cut off, and the other with his head shattered by a shell. So complete was the fright of the fleeing rebels, they left letters unfinished—probably they had set down to write them, and only got up to attend to a "little brush with the Yankees," and intended, like "Doesticks," when he stepped over Niagara Falls, *to come right back*, and stopped, saying he "would finish in about an hour or so."

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

PRIVATE LETTERS FROM CHARLESTON.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

We are permitted to copy the following letter, written to a lady in this city, from a relative in South Carolina. The statements made therein may be relied upon as an accurate description of affairs in that city at the present time:

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 22, 1861.

Are women prophets? I almost believe their great love sometimes gives them the power to penetrate futurity; else how could you have so plainly predicted my present unhappy position, when you so earnestly entreated me to sacrifice my property here, and stay North, when a year ago, I thought it necessary to return? True, there were strong indications of the approaching contest between this fretful State, who will quarrel with her sister States and the Federal Government; but I had too much faith in the good sense of the South to believe she would be guilty of so suicidal an act as armed rebellion. You know too well how my faith in her was misplaced. Sumter fell, and the South sank into the horrors of a war inaugurated by the headstrong folly of my own dear Carolina.

How earnestly you begged to accompany me, and share my dangers; but though I did not believe that avowed secession would be carried to downright rebellion, I knew how great was the excitement here, and how your strong Union views and Anti-Slavery opinions would endanger your safety. Now, I will not attempt to reason these matters with you. I am as strongly attached to the Union as you are, but I believe in Southern rights under the Constitution—rights which you do not fully perceive—and, as to the matter of Slavery, I need not waste time on that subject, for I know how firmly fixed your opinions are on that point.

Disguise the truth as we may, all thinking men here feel their position peculiarly unsafe; and those who are surrounded by female relatives, have their anxiety increased a thousand fold. We do not fear for the clash of contending armies, though that is sufficiently terrible to excite much apprehension; but even amid the carnage of war, the veriest boor within the armies would respect women; though traitors try to teach us that the Northern war cry is "Beauty and Booty;" but we do dread lest at midnight the fearful sound of servile insurrection shall salute our ears. You know the negroes are far superior in numbers to the whites, and now that so many are absent in the army their majority is greatly increased. *If they rise we are in their power.* Do you know what that means? Remember the history of all servile insurrections, and recall the horrors enacted by the race whom oppression has helped to brutalize. Of course the masters would fight desperately; but how could the small number of male whites defend their helpless wives and daughters against a tenfold force of maddened slaves, whose strength and ferocity are well known.

Much as I miss your society, and as keenly as I feel our long separation, I had rather know you shared the humblest cottage in the North in safety, than see you mistress of a palace with such danger threatening you.

Do not think our apprehension is expressed. When the difficulties began we looked daily for some uprising among the slaves. No general insurrection has taken place, though several revolts have been attempted; two quite recently, and in these cases whole families were murdered before the slaves were subdued. Then came retaliation of the most fearful character. At any time where servants assail or murder white persons, speedy and severe punishment is administered; but now they do not wait for the action of the law; Lynch law prevails. In these revolts, which occurred in the interior of the State, most of the servants who participated were either shot in the conflict or as soon as captured, and two of them were burned to death.

To say *they were burned to death* seems a simple sentence, devoid of any special horror; but the scene, as described to me by a witness, was too dreadful for mortal eyes. Imagine the poor wretches, red with the blood of their masters, cowering in the hands of those from whom they need not look for pity; not even for time to repent of deeds which exclude them from hope hereafter. They are dogged and defiant towards their captors, until their doom is pronounced—a fate of which they have a special horror. Dragged to the place of execution, within sight of their own houses, surrounded by their fellow-servants, who are compelled to witness the sight, they are bound to strong trees, with great heaps of pine knots piled close around their persons. Directly the torch is applied, and the inflammable pine bursts into a vivid flame. When the blaze reaches the bodies, and the sensitive flesh peels and crackles, their cries are too fearful to be heard by human ears. Nor is the torment soon over. The flames scorch the upper part of the bodies, producing exquisite agony, but slowly burn into the vitals, until the wretched sufferers go to judgment, with all their crimes upon their heads.

Do you wonder I am shocked? Suppose it had been NELLY, or ANDREW, or HIRAM, to whom we are so strongly attached? Yet these tortured criminals were favorite household servants of unusual intelligence. I ought not to tell you of those terrible things, but they haunt my memory so I cannot refrain. Thank Heaven, you are safe!

I undertook to say the apprehension of servile insurrection lost its power when, as time passed, all seemed peaceful; so we easily fell back into dreams of security until these events aroused us to watchfulness. *This news is suppressed as far as possible, and kept entirely from the papers*, for the negroes hear what is published if they do not read it, and such examples might produce disastrous consequences.

Poor F—— is dead; before the fall of Sumter he exerted all his influence, using both pen and voice against rebellion, until he was thrown into prison. At first he was treated as an ordinary criminal awaiting trial; but after the battle of Manassas, the Confederates seemed frunk with triumph at their victory, and mad with rage over the vast number of victims who fell in their ranks. I wrote you with what pomp this city mourned her dead; amid it all, when the Confederate host seemed like to win, F—— was offered freedom and promotion if he would espouse the Confederate cause. His military and scientific attainments were considerable, which made them anxious for his services.

"I have sworn allegiance to the Union," said he, "and am not one to break my pledge." When tempted with promotion if he could be prevailed upon to enlist beneath their banner, he said, "you cannot buy my loyalty. I love Carolina, and the South; but I love my country better." Finding him faithful to the flag he loved, he was made to feel the power of his enemies. He was cast into a miserable, damp, ill-ventilated cell, and fed on coarse fare; half the time neglected by his drunken keeper. His property was confiscated, and his wife and children beggared. Poor fellow! he sank beneath his troubles, and was soon removed from the persecution of his oppressors. The day before his death he said to his wife: "MARY, you are beggared because I would not prove disloyal."

"God be thanked for your fidelity!" replied the wife. "They have taken your wealth and life, but could not stain your honor, and our children shall boast of an unspotted name. My husband, rejoice in your truth."

She returned to her friends after his death, openly declaring her proudest boast should be, her husband died a martyr to his patriotism. Who shall say the day of heroism has passed?

The ladies are generally strong Secessionists. They are forming bands of nurses, as the Northern ladies have done; they are also busy sewing for the army. What are you doing, little patriot? Persuading all your gentlemen friends to enlist in the Union troops, I suppose. Well, God speed them, and send us peace with little bloodshed; and then, unless you have learned to despise our rebellious Palmetto State, I shall welcome you to her luxuriant plains.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Movements of Ben. McCulloch and Gen. Price—The Former Moving Southward and the Latter Northward.

ROLLA, MO., Friday, Nov. 29.

A gentleman who left Springfield on Tuesday last, says that BEN. MCCULLOCH's forces had marched for Arkansas, having passed Pond Spring.

At the latest accounts, the rebels under Gen. PRICE were still moving Northward.

PROCLAMATION OF GEN PRICE.

SEDALIA, MO., Saturday, Nov. 30.

The following is a proclamation from Gen PRICE, issued at Neosho, but bearing no date:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: In the month of June last I was called to the command of a handfull of Missourians, who nobly gave up home and comfort to espouse in that gloomy hour the cause of your bleeding country, struggling with the most causeless and cruel despotism known among civilized men. When peace and protection could no longer be enjoyed but at the price of honor and liberty, your Chief Magistrate called for 50,000 men, to drive the ruthless invaders from a soil made fruitful by your labors and consecrated by your homes, and to that call less than 5,000 responded out of a male population exceeding 200,000 men. One in 40 only stepped forward to defend with their persons and their lives the cause of constitutional liberty and human rights. Some allowances are to be made on the score of the want of military organization, a supposed want of arms, the necessary retreat of the army southward, the blockade of the river, and the presence of an armed and organized foe. But nearly six months have now elapsed—your crops have been tilled—your harvests have been reaped—your preparations for Winter have been made—the army of Missouri, organized and equipped, fought its way to the river—the foe is still in the field—the country bleeds—and our people groan under the inflictions of a foe marked with all the characteristics of barbaric warfare—and where now are the fifty thousand to avenge our wrongs and free our country? Had fifty thousand men flocked to our standard, with their shot-guns in their hands, there would now be no Federal hirelings in the State to pollute our soil. Instead of ruined communities, starving families, and desolated districts, we should have had a people blessed with protection, and with stores to supply the wants and necessaries and comforts of life. Where are those fifty thousand men? Are Missourians no longer true to themselves? Are they a timid, time-serving, craven race, fit only for subjection to a despot? Awake, my countrymen to a sense of what constitutes the dignity and true greatness of a people. A few men have fought your battles—a few have dared the dangers of the battle-field—a few have borne the hardships of the camp, the scorching sun of Summer, the frost of Winter, the malia of the swamps, the privations incident to our circumstances, fatigue and hunger and thirst, often without blankets, without shoes, with insufficient clothing, with the cold wet earth for a bed, the sky for a covering, and a stone for a pillow, glad only to meet the enemy on the field, where some paid the noblest devotion known among men on earth, to the cause of your country and your rights with their lives. But where one has been lost on the battle-field, three have been lost by disease induced by privation and toil.

During all these trials we have murmured not. We offered all we had on earth at the altar of our common country,—our own beloved Missouri,—and we only now ask our fellow-citizens, our brethren, to come to us and help to wear what we have gained—to win our glorious inheritance from the cruel hand of the spoiler and oppressor.

Come to us, brave sons of Missouri—rally to our standard. I must have fifty thousand men. I call upon you in the name of your country for fifty thousand men. Do you stay at home to take care of us and your property? Millions of dollars have been lost because you stayed at home. Do you stay at home for gratification? More men have been murdered at home than I have lost in five successive battles. Do you stay at home to secure terms with the enemy? Then I warn you the day may soon come when you may be surrendered to the mercies of that enemy, and your substance be given up to the Hessian and the Jay-hawker. I cannot, I will not attribute such motives to you, my countrymen, but where are our Southern Rights' friends? We must drive the oppressor from our land.

I must have fifty thousand men. Now is the crisis of your fate—now is the golden opportunity to save the State—now is the time of your political salvation. The time for enlistment of our brave band is beginning to expire. Do not hold their patience beyond endurance—do not longer sicken their hearts by "hope deferred." They begin to inquire—Where are our friends? Who shall give them an answer? Boys and small property holders have, in the main, fought the battles for the protection of your property, and when they ask, Where are the men for whom we are fighting? how shall I, how can I explain? Citizens of Missouri, I call upon you, by every consideration of interest, by every desire of safety, by every tie that binds you to home and country, delay no longer. Let the dead bury their dead—leave your property to take care of itself—commend your homes to the protection of God—and merit the approbation and love of childhood and womanhood by showing yourselves men, the sons of the brave and free, who bequeathed to us the sacred trust of free institutions. Come to the army of Missouri, not for a week or a month, but to free your country.

"Strike till each armed foe expires!
Strike for your altars and your fires!
Strike for the green graves of your sires!
God and your native land!"

The burning fires of patriotism must inspire and lead you, or all is lost—just at the moment, too, when all might forever be saved. Numbers give strength; numbers intimidate the foe; numbers save the necessity often of fighting battles; numbers make our arms irresistible; numbers command universal respect and insure confidence. We must have fifty thousand men.

Let the herdsman leave his folds; let the farmer leave his field; let the mechanic leave his shop; let the lawyer leave his office—till we restore the supremacy of law. Let the aspirants for office and place know they will be weighed in the balance of patriotism, and may be found wanting.

If there be any craven, crouching spirits who have not the greatness of soul to respond to their country's call for help, let them stay at home, and let only the brave and true come out to join their brethren on the tented field. Come with supplies of clothing, and with tents if you can procure them. Come with your guns, of any description that can be made to bring down a foe. If you have no arms come without them, and we will supply you as far as that is possible. Bring cooking utensils and rations for a few weeks—bring blankets and heavy shoes and extra bed-clothing, if you have them. Bring no horses to remain with the army, except those necessary for the baggage transportation. We must have fifty thousand men. Give me these men, and, by the help of God, I will drive the hireling thieves and marauders from the State. But, if Missourians fail now to rise in their strength, and avail themselves of this opportunity to work for honor and liberty, you cannot say that we have not done all we could to save you.

You will be advised in time at what point to report for organization and active service. Leave your property at home—what if it be all taken? We have twenty million dollars worth of Northern means in Missouri which cannot be recovered. When we are once free the State will indemnify every citizen who may have lost a dollar by adhesion to the cause of your country. We shall have our property or its value with interest. But in the name of God and the attributes of manhood, let me appeal to you by considerations nobler and finer than money.

Are we a generation of driveling, sniveling, degraded slaves, or are we men who can maintain the rights bequeathed to us by our fathers. These rights cannot be surrendered. They are founded on principles pure, and high and sacred, like God their authority. Be yours the office to choose between the glory of a free country and a just government, and the bondage of your children. I, at least, will never see the chains fastened upon my country. I will ask for six and a half feet of Missouri soil on which to repose, for I will not live to see my people enslaved.

Do I hear your shouts? Is that your war-cry which echoes through the land? Are you coming, fifty thousand men? Missouri shall move to victory with the tread of a giant. Come on, my brave fifty thousand heroes—gallant, unconquerable Southern men—we await your coming. (Signed.)

STERLING G. PRICE, Maj. Gen. Comd'g.

THE FIGHT AT FORT PICKENS.

MORE CONTRADICTORY REBEL ACCOUNTS.

Fort Pickens Captured, Fort Pickens Victorious, and the Battle Stopped by the Elements.

REPORTS RECEIVED FROM OLD POINT.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 30.

The boat from Old Point has arrived, but brings no news letter.

A great many rumors were flying about relative to the affair at Pensacola.

One story was, that Fort Pickens had been taken by the rebels.

Another, that Fort Pickens was victorious, and that Gen. BRAGG had been killed.

Another, that after two days' hard fighting a great storm arose and both parties had to cease fighting.

ACCOUNTS FROM REBEL PAPERS.

From the Baltimore American of yesterday.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 28th inst., gives the following particulars of the fight at Pensacola taken from the Pensacola *Observer*, of the 22d and 23d of November.

The *Observer*, of the 22d, thus announces the beginning of the fight:

"At five minutes past 10 o'clock this morning, a heavy and continuous fire commenced at the forts below. What it is, or on which side it commenced, we are as yet unable to say. Up to this writing, (1 o'clock,) the fire still continues, and we can only give the hope that the bombardment has opened in good earnest. We shall publish the news as fast as we get it.

LATER.

We learn from a person just from the Navy-yard that the fire was opened from Fort Pickens upon the Confederate steamer *Times* and was returned by our batteries and forts. The United States steamer *Niagara* is trying to cross the bar for the purpose of entering the harbor. The excitement in the town is immense. The business houses are closed, and the house-tops are covered with an excited population."

The *Observer*, of the 23d, has the following:

"The firing, as we stated yesterday, began from Fort Pickens. The whole of their fire during the morning was directed at the steamer *Times*, but with very little effect. The *Times* came up last night, and with the exception of two or three little holes, made with rifle shot, she is unhurt. This shows that their guns are of very inferior quality, or that Col. BROWN and his Yankees are all drunk, very probably the latter. The steamer *Nelms* was also in the engagement with the steamer *Times* at the beginning of the fire. Only one shot struck her, and that did not do much damage. The *Nelms* went over to the main-land and found the Florida Regiment all right. In passing BILLY WILSON's batteries she gave them a couple of shot, which were returned. The frigate *Niagara* tried herd to come in, but her reception was too warm, and she had to back out. The only loss of life, that we can learn of, was that of a private of the Louisiana Regulars, and the wife of a Sergeant of the Marine corps, both killed by shell in the Navy-yard. A great many shot and shell fell in the Yard, but they did very little damage to the buildings. Our guns were worked all day, and must have told with terrible effect on the other side. The greatest damage done was to one of the ships which ventured too near our batteries."

The editor then proceeds with a tirade of abuse against Yankees in general, and Col. BROWN in particular. He speaks of the latter as follows:

"But the meanest and most contemptible act was the execution of the threat made some time ago by that prince of hardened scoundrels, HARVEY BROWN, that he would not respect hospitals. One shot was so well aimed at the building that it went through it, but did no damage. The baseness of this act places this blackguard below the lowest cut-throat and vagabond of New-York."

The account then continues:

"At thirteen minutes to 11 o'clock this morning the fire reopened, and still continues at a very brisk rate. The people are not so much excited as yesterday, and we can see every appearance of a determination to resist to the last extremity if need be. But every one seems to place unlimited confidence in our complete success. We hope the bombardment will now continue till the matter is settled. Hurrah for the Southern Confederacy! Hurrah 'for a little more grape!'"

The Montgomery *Advertiser*, of the 24th, says:

"For more than six months past the garrisons at Fort Pickens and Pensacola have faced each other, making preparations for a desperate struggle which might be commenced at any moment. But the suspense is now over. The day so long wished for by our gallant volunteers, who have been compelled to pass the Summer in comparative inactivity in camp, has arrived, and the strength of the fortifications on each side are likely to be fully tested before either party will acknowledge defeat. The works erected by the Confederate forces have doubtless been constructed with great skill and care, and we should think by this time that they are in condition to withstand the combined assaults of the fort and Yankee fleet. This will be no child's play on either side. It will be no Hatteras or Port Royal affair. The Confederates are too strongly intrenched to entertain any idea of succumbing to anything like an equal force. How long the contest will last no one can tell; but, when it is announced there is a cessation of hostilities, we hope to be able to announce that the flag of the Confederate States waves over the walls of

THE PULPIT AND THE REBELLION.

DEFERRED THANKSGIVING SERMONS.

Opinions and Sentiments of the Clergy on the War.

The following reports and notices of sermons delivered on Thanksgiving Day by various clergymen of this City, were in type and intended for publication on Friday morning. The pressure of news upon our columns compelled us to omit them at that time:

SERMON BY REV. J. R. W. SLOANE.

THIRD REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Rev. Mr. SLOANE preached yesterday from the following text:

Exodus, v: 1.—"Thus saith the Lord God of Israel, Let my people go."

There are many remarkable and striking analogies between our own country at the present time and the condition of Egypt at the period of Israel's deliverance. Egypt was perhaps the foremost nation in civilization, and in all the elements of national glory, then in existence. We do not hesitate to say that, apart from the barbarism of Slavery and its attendant ferocities, no nation combines so many elements of a high and genuine civilization—so many of those which constitute true national greatness—as the United States of America,—the elaborate and plausible theories of Mr. BUCKLE and M. GUIZOT notwithstanding,—the former of whom makes England, the latter, of course, France, the representative of modern advancement.

In both we find the sin of oppression prevailing to an enormous extent, and in either case the oppression of a foreign race, with these important distinctions however, that in point of severity and atrocity the oppression of heathen Egypt bears no proportion to that of Christian America, while in our case the sin is heinously aggravated by the enjoyment of greater light, loud professions of attachment to liberty, and the possession of that gospel whose fundamental principle is, "As ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise."

Both these nations received solemn warnings and loud calls to repentance and reformation. Moses was commissioned to go to Pharaoh and demand in the name of God the release of his people, and to threaten judgment on condition of refusal. Pharaoh did refuse, and the long series of dreadful judgments began, judgments which commencing with the plague of blood culminated in the death of the first born. "And it came to pass that at midnight the Lord smote all of the first-born in the land of Egypt, from the first-born of Pharaoh that sat on his throne unto the first-born of the captive that was in the dungeon." We, too, have been solemnly and impressively warned. God has raised up faithful men who have charged home in words of surpassing power and eloquence its guilt upon the nation; men whose almost prophetic predictions are being fulfilled before our eyes. Signs we have had of greater portent than the fiery sword and conflict of shadowy legions in the clouds, which are said to have presaged the fall of ancient Jerusalem, the continued conflict of opinions in the halls of Congress, an incessant and ignoble strife allayed from time to time by disgraceful and humiliating compromises, only to be renewed with deeper hatred, more bitter rancor, and the manifestation of more violent and more diabolical passions.

An insatiate demand for power and concession on the part of the South, which, like all unholy appetites, was only inflamed by that which was designed to satisfy and appease it, until the Missouri Compromise repealed, the Dred Scott decision promulgated, and all the barriers that restrained it broken down, Slavery, pouring itself over without limit, was declared a National institution, with the right unchallenged by man to go and root itself wherever Providence and nature might carry it.

In addition to this, assassinations attempted in the halls of Congress and the streets of the Capital, banishments and burnings of Northern men and women in various States, and civil war in its most infamous and aggravated form, by hireling bands hounded on by Slavery, upon the plains of Kansas.

We find a still more painful analogy. Pharaoh was deaf to every call and every warning—became more and more obstinate, the more fiercely fell the judgment of God and the more intensely burned the flames of his consuming wrath, until Egypt destroyed, the monarch and his army overthrown and drowned in the waters of the Red Sea, God led forth his own people with a strong hand and an outstretched arm. Thus far we, too, have refused—with an inconceivable and inexplicable infatuation of wickedness we have hardened our hearts, and said, with Pharaoh, and still as a people and a Goverement say, that we will not let the people go. Even now, while the scourge of war is upon us, the red horse and his rider passing through the land, and the plague of blood poured out, we refuse to repent of the sin which has brought all this evil upon us, and turn away the fierce anger of God by proclaiming liberty to the enslaved. God grant that just here the analogy may cease. It is not too late to repent. There are indications that the rulers are coming to their right mind, and let us both pray and indulge the hope that our hearts will soon be cheered by the declaration that this step has been taken, the country saved, and this rebellion against God, violation of the rights of humanity and dishonor of our nation destroyed forever. We have no doubt that the Government are ready for this step as soon as they feel assured that the sentiment of the people is sufficiently advanced to support them; and while upon the one hand they can do much in the way of creating this sentiment, the people must manifest that a cordial and hearty response will be made to such a movement. The duty of the nation to proclaim the emancipation of the African slaves throughout the United States is the subject of our present discussion.

We are bound to do this as an act of strict and impartial justice to the oppressed race. We are thankful that the gospel of emancipation is preached even through strife and contention. Let it by all means be urged as a necessary war measure, which it most undoubtedly is. We rejoice to hear it advocated, even upon so low a ground as this, by those men who are incapable of looking at a great question in any other light than that of expediency. We confess to a high degree of satisfaction in the perusal of the bold words so recently spoken by the man, whose moral status may be conceived from the declaration made some years since, that he would vote for the nominee of his party though he were the devil incarnate! We do not forget that in that grandest of all the historic epochs, the great Reformation of the sixteenth century, good service was done by the men of the sword, although many of them cared little for the principles of morality, justice, and religion, which were involved, viewing the struggle only in its civil and political aspects. That God who doeth according to His will in the army of heaven, and among the inhabitants of earth, makes the wrath of man to praise him, and restrains the remainder of his wrath; the wrath against the rebellion that demands that the slave be armed and made to assist in the present struggle, will be made to praise God in accomplishing his emancipation; that wrath against the negro which suggests that he then be retained in servitude and handed over to some loyal subject as the reward of his fidelity to the Government, will be restrained and never, as a just God rules in heaven and in earth, permitted to accomplish a purpose so diabolically inhuman and unjust.

While we rejoice at these evidences of a rising sentiment that, we are firmly persuaded, will ultimately sweep oppression from this land as with the fury of the hurricane, we demand that the act be placed upon the higher grounds of morality and justice—that is, be done in obedience to the dictates of righteousness, the authority of God's law, and as the best reparation which can be made to a people who have suffered from our hands such injustice as no other nation ever inflicted upon their fellows. We protest, with all sincerity and earnestness, against that wickedness which denies the inalienable right of *all* men to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, of the four millions of oppressed bondmen to immediate freedom—the impiety which refuses to acknowledge their claim to this boon on the plainest principles of justice, the wilful blindness that will not see, the proud obstinacy that will not admit that our failure in this respect is the chief cause of God's present controversy with us as a nation. The grandest page in the history of Britain is that which records how she, in time of peace, as an act of simple justice, in spite of bitter opposition and at immense cost, at one blow struck the fetters from eight hundred thousand bondmen, and gave freedom, for all time to come, to some of the fairest portions of the earth. Such glory may yet be ours, if, acknowledging our sins in past time, we now rise to the full conception of the opportunity, and place this act, tardy though it be, upon the basis of justice and righteousness.

Let it not be said of us, that like men who forsake their vices only when their capacity and opportunity for indulgence have failed, that we repented of this sin, and forsook it only because we could no longer make it available for our own purposes. The assumption by the nation of such positions as have been taken by individuals upon this subject, would seem to mark the last limit of God's long-suffering endurance of our iniquity, and indicate that we were ripe for final and irretrievable ruin. It may well be doubted whether such a death-bed repentance would be accepted; whether it would not rather cause God to respond in the thunders of more terrific calamities, "Because I have called, and ye refused; I have stretched out my hand, and no man regarded: But ye have set at naught all my counsel, and would none of my reproof. I also will laugh at your calamity and mock when your fear cometh. When your fear cometh as desolation, and your destruction as a whirlwind, when distress and anguish cometh upon you." Is it not time for us to pause, as a nation, in our headlong career of impiety and injustice? Do not the emergencies of our present condition call every thinking man to consideration and reflection? Have we not reason to doubt whether the course which we have been and are pursuing is the wisest and the best? Has not the time come for the nation to awake from its dream of political expediency and ask not what is possible but what is right? Would to God that our President, in whose honesty and integrity as a man, we so trustingly confide, could rise to the grandeur of the occasion, and shaking off the swarms of political adventurers, Secessionists scarcely in disguise, which throng every avenue to power, as the lion the dew-drops from his mane—declare that justice shall be done though the heavens should fall. Then indeed might "this puissant nation, like an eagle renewing and cleansing her vision in the beams of justice and truth, soar to the [illegible] heights of national prosperity and glory.

2. *An additional obligation to do this great act of justice arises from the fact that God has now given us a favorable opportunity.* There is a tide in the affairs of nations, as well as in those of individuals. It must be taken at the ebb in order to secure National prosperity; if permitted to pass, the probabilities are that it may never return.

Such an opportunity God has now afforded us, and nothing short of infatuation can prevent our acceptance of it. The ties that bound us to this wicked-ness have all been severed—severed, too, by its own act, and thus all our former apologies and excuses have been taken out of our mouths. The ecclesiastical bond was one of the strongest. It has been the ambition of the leading ecclesiastical bodies of the country to secure a national character, hence they have refused all restrictions which would prevent their expansion South as well as North, and their proudest boast has been that they were national and not sectional. Thus have the great ecclesiastical organizations been attached to the car of this bloody Moloch, and carried by it whithersoever it would; and thus has it occurred that the intolerance which characterizes and which is essential to all systems of oppression, has stifled free speech in the great councils of these denominations, and in the pulpits North as well as South; thus the American Church, meaning by this term those large bodies which represent the prevailing religion of the day, has been both the pliant tool and the great bulwark of American Slavery. So far from influencing it, it has controlled her. So far has the Church been from Christianizing this barbarism, that it has paganized the Church. I but ask any one who doubts this to read the masterly demonstration of Dr. TAYLOR LEWIS, of the fact that the Church, North and South, has been controlled by the political principles of JOHN C. CALHOUN. These bodies have been partially united in great religious and beneficent Societies, such as the American Tract and the American Bible Society, in which the same policy has been pursued and the subject of Slavery refused all admittance to the platform of their great Anniversaries or into any of their publications. I should speak more correctly were I to use the term Anti-Slavery, for Slavery has been admitted to full communion in both. This is all fortunately terminated. The Episcopal, Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian churches have been disrupted by the present political convulsion, and are about to assume, or have already assumed, separate organizations, so that we may safely conclude that this barrier has been removed out of the way. We have not, it is true, become thoroughly divorced from the baneful influence of this unholy alliance between the Church and Slavery. I find that in some quarters there are still declarations of ardent desire for reunion with the "Southern brethren." Yet, it is, I think, hardly conceivable that the masses of Northern Christians feel very strongly bound to those who advocate, pray for and strenuously support this crusade of robbery, rapine and blood which the South has inaugurated, or are very desirous of any further intercourse with them—nor, at all events, Slavery continuing. We were also bound to the South by strong commercial ties. New York has been called and not incorrectly, a prolongation of the South. Her present Mayor no longer ago than last January, advised that she secede with the Southern States, and even yet proposes himself as the *peace* candidate. New-York has been a Pro-Slavery City, because she supposed that her financial interests were inseparably interwoven with the Southern States. It is only to state a fact patent to all, that there was no demand which the South could make which our great commercial and manufacturing cities were not ready to grant. This was true, even of Boston herself, who, although in advance of others, received more credit for Anti-Slavery sentiments than she was justly entitled to receive. This bond has been severed; the trade of the South has been withdrawn, her vast debt has been repudiated, and our own money employed in forging the arms and preparing the engines of war which are employed in shedding the blood of the best and bravest of our sons. Commercial men have been compelled to see this. We have lost more by the South than we have ever gained. This Southern trade is a losing business, and this commercial intercourse with the South is no longer desirable, except under greatly altered conditions. The South has held us by still stronger bond of political and constitutional ties. The Constitution does contain concessions to Slavery, of a most important character. No one conversant with the history of that document can for a moment successfully deny it. No man ever has denied it, who was thus informed, except a small number of Abolitionists, who appear to have assumed this position as a salve to their consciences, when called upon to take the oath of allegiance. They have satisfied themselves, doubtless, but convinced nobody else. It would be amusing, were it not painful, to hear some of the most faithful, able, and earnest Anti-Slavery men, laboring, as in the fire, wearying themselves in the vain attempt to establish the monstrous absurdity that flies in the face of the whole current of testimony upon the subject, that the Constitution is an *Anti*-Slavery instrument. There never has been any possibility, heretofore, of a *constitutional* abolition of Slavery, simply because the Constitution guarantees the pretended rights of Slavery in many particulars. But now that Slavery has risen up for the destruction and overthrow of the Constitution, we are no longer held bound by these obligations. That the Government cannot now constitutionally declare emancipation is a gross absurdity. The law of self-preservation is the first law of nature, and the idea that a system must be permitted the enjoyment of privileges which in time of peace may have been secured to us, under a Government, when by war it is seeking to compass the destruction of the Government itself, is simply nonsense. The Government has suspended the writ of "*habeas corpus*," and the freedom of the Press in the North, the very Jachin and Boaz of our freedom, and as we all agree properly, why then should we continue to talk about the rights of Southern slaveholders under a Constitution that they have spit upon and trampled under their feet?

This the Government has already done, and we upheld them in doing it; and rejoice to see the firmness which they have displayed: this, which, if attempted in time of peace, would have brought the heads of every member of it to the block. Why should we not, then, cease to talk about the constitutional rights of rebels and traitors? The path is clear—never was there a nobler opportunity presented to a great nation—never was there greater need that we should apply the wise saying of the ancients: "*Gnothi ton Kairon*,"—know an opportunity. We have also got clear of compromise; we have found the open sea; we are through that which has been both Scylla and Charybdis to the Ship of State; we cannot split upon this rock if we would. JEFF. DAVIS has settled this for us by the flat declaration that no terms will be accepted or for a moment entertained; that independence, that is, the disruption of the Confederacy, is that for which they are fighting, and that independence they will have at whatever cost. The man who shall rise with a series of compromise resolutions in our next Congress, would be greeted by roars of derisive laughter—he would not be considered worthy even of contempt. This is plain, we must fight it out, and that in the shortest way and most summary manner. This too must be observed, that if now when the opportunity is afforded, the occasion furnished by the south itself, we refuse to accept, we increase our guilt ten-fold. If we continue to foster this iniquity now that every plausible pretext is taken away, and all obstacles removed—we prove that our disease is incurable—we shall deserve to be plunged into that abyss of national ruin upon whose brink we are now standing.

3. *This course is absolutely essential to the preservation of the country.* We may, perhaps, be able to overcome the South without any interference with the peculiar institution. On this point, however, there is great room for diversity of judgment. The *World* newspaper not long since contained a calculation of this kind—that, allowing the South their slaves, it was not a struggle as we imagine between twenty millions and eight millions, but between twenty and some number above sixteen millions—so that the preponderance of power is not nearly so great upon our side as we naturally suppose. But grant that, as a mere trial of strength, we succeed in conquering them without interference with Slavery—how immense will be the expenditure of blood and treasure! And what shall we have then? The same old Union, with the same disturbing elements; the same smoldering volcano, ready to break out in another violent eruption, as soon as sufficient strength has been recovered to renew the contest. Is there any one insane enough to suppose that we *can* restore the former Union? Is there any one simple enough to desire it? The power that has risen up to destroy this nation is Slavery. With any one who denies it, it is not worth while to reason. We can only say of them, in the words of inspiration, "Though thou shouldst bray a fool in a mortar among wheat with a pestle, yet will not his foolishness depart from him." Slavery being the cause of this difficulty and danger must be destroyed, its existence in a Republican country is anomalous, its entire incompatibility with liberty of any kind renders it absolutely imperative that it should be destroyed if liberty is to be preserved. "What concern hath light with darkness, what fellowship has Christ with Belial?" Have we not tried the experiments under the most favorable circumstances; have we not used every means within our power to quiet agitation and keep down excitement, and has not Slavery, even when no attack had been made upon it by the Government, while as yet there was no curtailment of its privileges, while its friends, even in the South, were in the majority, at all events those who neither expressed nor felt any sympathy with its enemies, has it not, we say, risen up in rebellion against the very Government which it had heretofore and might still have controlled, and plunged the country into this bloody fratricidal strife? Do men who talk of maintaining these rebels in the enjoyment of all their rights know anything about the character of Slavery? Have they read the history of nations? Will these tyrants, do they suppose, rest in a conquered and subordinate position—satisfied *now* with that which drove them into insurrection six months ago? If the attempt to live under the same Government in company with Slavery has been so unsuccessful in the past, what right have we to expect that any better success will attend the experiment in the future?

Never, never, since the world began did men attempt a more hopeless or more utterly impossible task than the restoration of the Union on the old basis. Revolutions never go back, and if these States are ever to be restored, it will be as free, and not as slave-holding States. However great the difficulties may be on the side of emancipation, there are absolute impossibilities upon the other. I speak not to the Scriptural propositions made in some quarters to settle the question by crushing free speech at the North. Could the North be brought to such a measure, were every Abolitionist hung higher than Haman, the South would but laugh at the sacrifice, and their already bitter hatred add the additional emotion of contempt. But free speech is not to be controlled. Does any one suppose that after this new phase of wickedness the number of Abolitionists in the North would be lessened, or their zeal in any degree cooled? No! This war has already multiplied many fold their number; indifference has been superseded in the minds of many by energy and active opposition, and should peace be proclaimed to-morrow, the friends of universal liberty would not bate one jot of their ardor or of their hope. The traitors demand the destruction of the Government or complete submission to their rule. We must give JEFF. DAVIS the White House or the halter. If there is any other alternative let us have it pointed out. They say boldly that they will have no compromise, and they demand such a division of the territory as would be the absolute ruin of this great nation. But, let the decree of emancipation go forth. You have struck at the heart; you have cut the sinews of the treason; the Union is preserved, and all that is worth saving of the Constitution, and that is all but its Pro-Slavery compromises, is saved. A few years will serve to repair the devastations by war, and we shall have one proud Empire of freedom, every man sitting under his own vine and fig-tree, without any to molest or make afraid. The colored population are waiting for us; they hail the morning of their deliverance. "We have looked for you since last March," they said to our men in Beaufort; "we knew you would come." Their prayers have been ascending all over the South for many, many, many years for deliverance. They welcome the approaching day. They do not seek to murder their masters, but to flock to our standards, to fight or work, as our commanders may appoint. Refuse them, and you make the South more than sixteen millions, with whom we must deal, and thus prolong the contest indefinitely; accept, and they are reduced to less than four, and the conquest is at once practicable and easy.

4. *It is necessary to proclaim emancipation in order to secure a moral basis for the war and a claim upon the sympathy of foreign nations.* We are constantly asked for what we are fighting? The question is legitimate, and somewhat difficult to answer. The reply is for the Union and the Constitution, and again the question occurs for the Union in what sense, for what part of the Constitution? For the Union as it was? It is an impossibility—everybody feels it to be a fruitless attempt. For the compromises of the Constitution?—to force upon those who have thrown off their allegiance, the the concessions which they spit upon and despise? It is an absurdity. But, perhaps, it is replied, for the preservation of the Government—employing this term in its widest sense for this system of law and order, which has been established and under which, as a people, we have enjoyed so many rights and so much prosperity. This is legitimate; this is right, and on this ground every true and loyal man will defend and support the Government; only let it be understood that they are not to protect rebels in any supposed right, and that every available means will be employed to crush the rebellion as soon and thoroughly as possible.

Now give to our armies the inspiration of a great principle, and you have excited an enthusiasm that all training will not give, and which will sweep rebellion before it as the whirlwind—the chaff of the Summer threshing floor.

I am aware that it has been said that the army is not ready for this measure. I do not believe a word of it. FREMONT'S army was ready for his most extreme measures, and the soldiers in Washington loudly cheered Col. COCHRANE the other day, when he declared that we would arm the slaves and place them in the ranks. Let our men see the results of their work in the freedom of the thousands who will come to accept liberty at their hands, and it will impart to them a spirit and a courage that you will invoke in vain from any other source.

The proclamation of emancipation to-day would stir the heart of the Northern army as with the blast of a trumpet; cause the hearts of the peripatetic conclave of robbers at Richmond, Montgomery, Nashville, or wherever they may be, to fall for fear; their knees, Belshazzar like, to smite together, and rock the whole rebellion, as with the throes of an earthquake.

Let but this decree go forth, and this great nation will be delivered from the appalling dangers that now encompass her from this foul and deadly incubus that has retarded so long her career, and from this disgrace that has made her a by-word among the nations, and which now, more than all other causes combined, withholds the sympathies of the civilized world from us in our present tremendous and perilous struggle.

In the name then of that justice, which is one of the pillars of the throne of the Eternal, in the name of that golden opportunity which God has now furnished us in his mercy, in the name of this great nation struggling in the coils of this gigantic conspiracy, in the name of the splendid army and the youthful General, who deserves and we trust will achieve success, we call upon those who have this within their power, to speak the word which shall break every yoke under the heavy burdens and let the oppressed go free, crush forever it accursed rebellion, and perform the most sublime act of justice which the page of history records, while they save a great nation.

SERMON BY REV. T. RALSTON SMITH.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The text chosen by Rev. Mr. SMITH was II Chron., ch. xx., verses 21-22. He commenced his sermon with a terse and forcible portrayal of the contrast between the condition of the country now, and as it had been when we came together to celebrate former Thanksgiving days. Whilst acknowledging that we are now suffering Divine chastisement, he contended that the war, for many reasons, was a cause for thankfulness; that, though an evil, great good would come out of it; that, even as a chastisement, coming as it does from God, we should thank our Heavenly Father for punishing us in the promotion of our good. The main point in the preacher's discourse, however, lay in his exposition of the way in which Slavery must be affected by the war. He said the Providence of God is working a solution o the most perplexing and dangerous question that has ever agitated our national councils. He has taken it out of our hands, except so far as we are instruments in the process. By a method unexpected, unsought, and which would have been deprecated and dreaded on all sides, He is practically determining what men have theorized about in vain. Ravings and objurgations pass for nothing. Theories of divine right and pleas for unconstitutional violence are alike pushed aside as cobwebs from the path of God's movements. There is almost a universal disposition to do as the army of Judah did—stand still and see the salvation of God. We can no longer direct. We must follow—reverently—humbly. And, while we cannot believe that unreasoning passion will be gratified, we are assured that God will be honored in the issue. In His own good time and in His own way, He will make oppression to cease, and humble the pride of those who have sought to sacrifice the liberties of a mighty people on the shrine of their Moloch. * * * That the system or institution, in whose interests this rebellion is carried forward, is the sole cause of this wickedness, I see not how any one can believe who reads and understands history. That it has a vast deal to do with it, and is made the grand rallying cry for the abettors of this treachery, none can deny. And who will venture to say that God is sending this tempest into our political atmosphere only to leave the clouds as dark and ominous when it is over, and the thunderings as deep and dreadful—significant of a fierce conflict of the elements still. It cannot be. I would rather believe that, here and now, we are to meet our ruin or find our salvation, and that God, when his time comes, will show us what he means by those sweet words of Jesus: "The spirit of the Lord is upon me, because He hath anointed me to preach the Gospel to the poor; He hath sent me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind; to set at liberty those that are bruised, to preach the acceptable year of the Lord." The preacher went on to show how this promised good deliverance of the Lord was cause for gratitude and joy, concluding with an eloquent apostrophe to our country and its flag, and a plea for sympathy with those who have at this season peculiar occasion to mourn.

SERMON BY REV. DR. TAYLOR.

STRONG-PLACE CHURCH, BROOKLYN.

Dr. TAYLOR took his text from Psalm ci., 1:

"I will sing of Mercy and Judgment; unto Thee, O Lord, will I sing."

He said the two-fold song of Thanksgiving, to which we are called as a nation, was his theme.

Under the first division of his subject, he showed what mercy was, as distinguished from mere goodness, and showed what a powerful motive it constituted with us, not less than with Daniel, to remember and sing of it to the Lord. Our cup, however, to-day was a mingled one, and no song could be generally adopted, the key note of which was not taken from both mercy and judgment. As this Thanksgiving was an appointment of the State, and possessed a civil character, and was intended as a National expression of National gratitude for National mercies, he spoke of the occasions of song which our present sad and calamitous civil war presented. While he thought many of us were criminal in treating so lightly the terrible calamity of a war which was revealing itself in such vast and ghastly proportions, there were at the same time hopeful, cheering aspects of this great and common judgment, which it was no less our solemn duty to observe, and for which to sing. The cloud so terrific in darkness was fringed with a golden sunshine sufficient to induce an almost forgetfulness of its blackness. The thunderbolt, though heavy, was purifying the political atmosphere in which the country was being stifled. He showed how from a combination of influences our country was plainly on its rapid decline. So that the clearest-minded statesman foreaw the handwriting on the wall foretelling him our doom. These, which he severally noticed, were all being corrected under the present fearful judgments through which we were passing. The remedy, severe as it was, God ever mingling [illegible] our salvation, and he had in love sent it. It had not [illegible] as in our guilty security, if we had [illegible] longer in our sins. Sumter and Bull Run [illegible] like necessary [illegible] for our salvation, [illegible] under [illegible] a position of [illegible] of political [illegible], of party politicians, which was the fullest security of a future greatness. Our children would witness, if we did not, interests broad and deep in human weal—the origin of which would be referred to the great American Civil War of 1861. He exhorted them, therefore, to sing of judgment, as both our duty and privilege.

SERMON OF REV. DR. RICE.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER OF NINETEENTH-STREET AND FIFTH-AVENUE.

The reverend gentleman took as his text:

1 Thess. v: 18—"In everything give thanks, for this is the will of God, in Christ Jesus, concerning you."

"Duty," he said, "is always connected with privilege." We have here:

I. The duty of thanksgiving. It is universally regarded as a duty, and is emphasized in the Bible. It is a duty: 1. Because of our littleness as compared with God's greatness. 2. Because of our guiltiness as compared with God's holiness. 3. Because of the number and value of the favors we receive.

II. Reasons why we should discharge this duty: 1. "For this is the will of God, in Christ Jesus, concerning you." 2. Everything we receive comes from God, therefore, "in everything" we should "give thanks." Our blessings are of three classes: 1st. Those things which are made especially for our use; the air, the sunshine. We have not only what is necessary, but also many things which afford us pleasure, simply because they are beautiful. Second—Those which are providential—fruitful seasons and healthy seasons. God has sent war on the land, but he has not withheld rain nor scourged us with pestilence: for these mercies we ought to be thankful. Perhaps we have been prospered in business, and if any have lost, they have not lost everything; and God does not allow us to ask for more than our daily bread. Third—Blessings of grace; a divine revelation; the "unspeakable gift" of the Son of God; the gracious influences of the Holy Spirit, which give us the hope of heaven, sweeten the sorrows of life, and convert our trials into blessings.

In viewing these three classes of blessings, we *can*, "in everything, give thanks;" and our gratitude must be expressed by actions as well as by words. As we expect to spend an eternity in thanksgiving, we should commence now.

SERMON BY REV. DR. McLEOD.

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Thanksgiving services were held, as usual, in this Church. Dr. MCLEOD first read and commented on the Thanksgiving proclamation, and also on the "causes of thanksgiving" exhibited by the General Synod of this Church, at their late meeting. The sermon had special reference to the duty of Christian charity. The text was 2d Cor.: ix., 15—"Thanks be to God for his unspeakable gifts." He traced Christian charity to its fountain-head. "The giving of Christ as a ransom for many" was the highest example of self-denial—giving for the benefit of others—that the universe affords. This was a gift of grace—a gift embracing all conceivable good, and a gift whose value no language could express—*an unspeakable gift.* Our duty towards this gift was to accept it, to be grateful for it, and to imitate the great example of humanity which it exhibits. The relief of the poor, provision for the wants of our army, the propagation of the Gospel, and the support of all religious institutions were, in turn, strongly urged. It was an eloquent discourse, and attentively listened to.

At the close of the service a meeting of the congregation was held and a large contribution was made for the students fund of the Theological Seminary. The pastor stated to the congregation that a floating debt of $1,500 was standing against the church, and recommended that a resolution be passed that it then be paid off entirely as a thank offering to God. The resolution was immediately passed, and $1,400 were subscribed on the spot, and a committee appointed to secure the small balance from absentees. This Church is now entirely free from debt.

SERMON BY REV. DR. MORGAN,

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.

A very impressive service was performed at St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, corner of Houston-street and Broadway, yesterday morning. The services were conducted by the Rector, Rev. Dr. MORGAN, assisted by Rev. Drs. BROWN and GLOVER, of Brooklyn. After the usual services, set apart for the celebration of Thanksgiving Day, a very eloquent sermon was preached by Rev, Dr. MORGAN, who took for his subject, "Steadfas ness or Loyalty, Socially and Religiously." The text was derived from the words of Ruth to Naomi, "Intreat me not to leave thee, or to return from following after thee, for whither thou goest, I will go, and where thou lodgest, I will lodge, thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God; where thou diest will I die, and there will I be buried."—Book of Ruth Chap. I., 16th verse. The reverend preacher drew a vivid comparison between the devotion and self-sacrificing spirit of Ruth, the comparative inconstancy of Orpah, her sister, who merely kissed her mother-in-law, and deserted her in her hour of need and affliction. He likened those officials of the United States who had left Washington and seemingly kissed their mother country, and then betrayed and dealt treacherously with her. He impressed on the minds of his hearers the great and holy spirit of loyalty and patriotism, not such patriotism that could be parted with in a kiss, and concluded with an impressive prayer for the speedy return of peace and prosperity to our distracted country. The attendance at the Church was very large.

SERMON BY REV. DR. HUTTON.

DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH, WASHINGTON SQUARE.

In his discourse, yesterday, Rev. Dr. HUTTON said: Thanksgiving is an individual matter. Nations are composed of individuals; and when we speak of a great nation, we mean the great majority of individuals which make it a nation. Hence a true national thankfulness must be an individual matter; and just in proportion as every individual is thankful does a nation, in the sight of God, render thanks. Let each individual, then, recall, for himself on such a day as this, for what he has reason to be thankful—whether for success in his worldly affairs, for simple life or even for the dawn of this eventful morning, for which he should thank God. The sources of thanksgiving are many. They are derived for the individual from his position as head of a family, the domestic blessings which have clustered around him, the happy fireside, the delightful home. How many families have been broken up by death and suffering; and, even if death has entered the household, there are hopes of a better world, and thanks to be felt therefor. Then, thanks should be felt and rendered in each individual case for his church relations, for all the comforts he may have enjoyed during the year, for the spiritual strength and instruction he may have received, and the peace, harmony and prosperity attending his church operations. The speaker then gave a running sketch of the history of the country, marking the peculiar favors of God to us from the commencement of our existence as a nation. From hence he drew the assurance that, notwithstanding our present troubles, there is to be a hopeful, joyful termination of them.

SERMON BY REV. MR. LOWRIE.

BAPTIST UNION THANKSGIVING SERVICES.

No less than six Baptist Churches of Brooklyn united yesterday morning in Thanksgiving services, at Rev. Mr. YERKS' Church, corner of Nassau and Fulton streets. The Sansom-place, Bedford-avenue, Pierrepont-street and Nassau-street Baptist Churches were fully represented.

Rev. Mr. LOWRIE, of the Sansom-place Church, preached the sermon, taking his text from Joshua xxiii., 9.

"For the Lord hath driven out from before you great nations and strong, but as for you, no man hath been able to stand before you unto this day."

The reverend gentleman commented upon the fact that we had Thanksgiving, and yet were in the midst of war. It was, however, but a repetition of what took place in 1812. God was teaching us two things. First, the elements of greatness in ourselves; and second, the elements of greatness in God. He enlarged upon the vast resources of our National wealth, the magnificence of our expenditures, our luxury, and the enormous waste of products and power that we were able to withstand. He showed how peace had, in a measure, tended to enervate the nation and foster political corruption. He admitted that war is an evil, but claimed that it had some palliations. He quoted commercial statistics, to show that we had this year $125,000,000 balance of trade with Europe in our favor, and that the war is teaching us domestic and political economy. He drew a vivid picture of the horrors of war, and, in conclusion, pointed out how God was crumbling the pillars of our fictitious strength, and proving to us, in every way, that "happy is the people whose God is the Lord."

SERMON BY REV. J. Q. ADAMS.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH.

At this Church there was no regular sermon, the exercises consisting in reading the Scriptures, prayers, singing, and narration by various members of God's mercies to them socially and spiritually during the year, the Pastor holding to the belief that each person can testify to God's mercies to him or her personally better than could any minister. During the meeting, which continued from 7½ until 11¾ A. M., many affecting and interesting narratives of the goodness and mercy of God were recounted—two by returned soldiers, who had passed unharmed through two battles. The pastor, in a few remarks, testified as to God's goodness to himself personally and spiritually, and especially to the Church over which he presided, and was thankful he could say that with the exception of one pastor, he had baptised during the past year more than all the other Baptist Churches in the City. He thought it was more profitable and more promoting of spirituality to assemble in such a manner, and to give personal testimony to the [illegible] mercy of the Lord, than to listen to a [illegible] sermon, which were too often devoted to [illegible] adulation of men and measures, and [illegible] our national prowess. The exercises were of a highly devotional and interesting character.

SERMON BY REV. DR. KREBS.

RUTGERS-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

In the Rutgers-street Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. KREBS preached an appropriate sermon. The reverend gentleman took for his text:

"I will sing of mercy and judgment: unto Thee, O Lord, will I sing."—Psalm ci., 1.

The reverend gentleman, after alluding to the institution of the day, and its observance, gave a cursury, but comprehensive view of the state of the country at the present time. While appearances were gloomy, and things looked dark around us, there was, nevertheless, abundant cause for hope. While on the one hand we had been afflicted with disasters, on the other hand we had been rejoiced with many blessings. Amongst these was the feeling that patriotism had not died out in the land. This war had called forth the spirit and patriotism of the whole country. It had called forth the vast resources of a great and mighty people, and taught them how much, in time of need, they could depend upon themselves. For these and other blessings which Providence had shown them, at the present time, they had indeed cause for thanksgiving. The sermon, which was a very able one, was listened to with great attention by a very large congregation.

SERMON BY REV. MORGAN DIX.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

A sermon upon "The State of the Country" was delivered at St. Paul's Church, corner of Vesey-street and Broadway, by Rev. MORGAN DIX. The preacher remarked that we all well knew the disordered state of the country seven months ago; what a panic reigned, and how even the army was disorderly and ill fed. It was in this panic that the grim tyrant, Insurrection and Civil War, had stalked in; but see now how great the change. We were as a lump of clay in the hands of God, to be molded into any shape that the Modeler wished. The civil war had shown us that those most trusted were the worst traitors. What could we think when a holy father of the Church laid aside his Bishop's robes and assumed the garb of a soldier? It were better that we had known it sooner; but we can hope for the future, and then we will see how a soldier's life will suit the holy father. We should pray for a speedy peace, and we should pray that the Church should lift up its head again, and be seen among the community. We should pray and resolve that this Union, once more connected, should never, never be dissolved.

SERMON BY REV. DR. TAYLOR.

GRACE CHURCH.

Dr. TAYLOR selected for his text the first verse of the 101st Psalm. He began by adverting to the peculiar circumstances under which we had this year to celebrate Thanksgiving. He bitterly denounced the war and those who had caused it; spoke at some length on the influences that have been exercised over the world by the American cotton monopoly, and of the future fate of cotton and those who had trampled under foot every righteous feeling in the pursuit of gain through its means. In the course of his remarks, the reverend doctor (who is by birth a South Carolinian) declared it shameful to see "three millions of lazy people living on the produce of servile labor." Dr. TAYLOR thought the war would teach the nation many useful lessons. It would check the growing mania for luxury and extravagance, and would rouse our young men to a better, higher state of sentiment and action. Dr. TAYLOR hoped his hearers would that day form new resolutions that should tend to beneficially mold their future lives.

SERMON BY REV. DR. HATFIELD.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Rev. Dr. HATFIELD took his text from the 13th chapter of Matthew, 17th verse. In the opening of his discourse the Rev. Doctor alluded to the Golden Age spoken of by philosophers and poets, and stated that when this fratricidal war had ceased we should be nearer that epoch than ever. War was not an unmitigated evil; as with persons, so it was with nations—they often have great evils thrust upon them, in order that eventually they may derive the greater good. It was said that the Old World could not get along without cotton. Europe has now found that corn is as equally important as cotton, if not more so. Corn now rules, and King Cotton is in shackles. It remains with the North to prevent cotton ever gaining the ascendency again. This war had already gained us three things, and they were—financial, political and moral emancipation.

SERMON BY REV. J. B. HAGGANY.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Services were held in this Church yesterday. Rev. J. B. HAGGANY delivered a discourse on "Thanksgiving Day," and read the cili. Psalm, as illustrative of his subject, and of individual duty, to render unto God thanks and praise for his infinite mercies. He confined himself almost entirely to a historical review of the customs of Thanksgiving, and the usages of different ages and nations in the observance of the day. He but once, and then indirectly, alluded to the present troubles. There was a very large attendance.

SERMON BY REV. SAMUEL D. ALEXANDER.

FIFTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The object of the Rev. Mr. ALEXANDER'S discourse was to show that the stability of national and individual prosperity is dependent upon the general diffusion of wisdom; first, by the intellectual culture of the people, then on their moral culture, then on their spiritual advancement. The preacher only incidentally referred to the war in his concluding remarks, which were an historical induction demonstrating that wisdom is the stability of our times.

SERMON BY REV. DR. VERMILYE,

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.

A Thanksgiving sermon was preached at the Dutch Reformed Church, corner Fulton and William streets, by Dr. VERMILYE. After reading the proclamation of the Governor, the reverend gentleman delivered an address appropriate to the occasion, taking for his text, "Nevertheless he left not himself without witness, in that he did good, and gave us rain from heaven, and fruitful seasons, filling

and Tennessee Rivers. The rule was suspended and the resolution referred to the Military Committee."

AFFAIRS AT BOWLING GREEN.

A correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune* wrote to that paper as follows on the 4th inst.:

"Col. STANNON, not Gen. SAVAGE, is in command of the Confederate forces at Burkesville. One regiment of his has gone to Scottsville, Allen County, leaving fifteen hundred at Burkesville.

"The enemy are concentrating in considerable force at Columbus, Adair County, under Gen. WARD. It is believed that there are now six thousand men at that point. Indeed, the information to that effect is so reliable as scarcely to leave a doubt of its correctness. At least five new regiments from the North have come to Kentucky within a week, and probably the strength of the enemy has been augmented in that time in a still greater extent. Their force now in the State is certainly largely superior to that of the Confederates; and our position at present is strictly defensive, our forces being intrenched at Cumberland Gap, Bowling Green and Columbus.

"Cumberland Gap can be held by Gen. ZOLLICOFFER against any force that can be sent against him.

"Bowling Green, the Manassas of Kentucky, is being strongly fortified, and with twenty-five thousand as good troops are in the Confederate States service, Gen. BUCKNER may defy the enemy, whatever his strength may be.

"Columbus is held by Gen. POLK, with, as near as I can learn, 15,000 men, and is strongly fortified. Our base line is thus secured against the enemy, whom we may defy.

"But Wheeler's Gap, some fifty miles west of Cumberland Gap, should be fortified and held by a competent force, and Col. STANTON'S command, at Burkesville should be increased to 5,000 men. Then an active partisan, with 500 men, well mounted and armed, to scour the country in all directions, cutting off their foraging parties, and driving in their pickets, would keep them within the lines of their main encampments.

"The order directing Gen. TILGHMAN to fall back from Hopkinsville to Clarksville, was countermanded, and at 10 o'clock Saturday, he was still at the former place, and did not expect to abandon it. The rumor of a large force of the enemy in that direction, which was telegraphed to Nashville on Saturday, and from thence sent all over the South, was idle and altogether groundless, no enemy being in that vicinity.

"We still hear more encouraging accounts from the interior of the State. The Lincolnites can get no recruits for their armies. The people will not fight against the South, with a few exceptions among the more ignorant classes, and a few who know better, but whose patriotism was not proof against the gold and the patronage of the President.

"In Louisville, a few days since, the Federal agents set their traps to catch the Dutch, whom they hooed to get into their ranks. But the *Journal* published a terrible falsehood about there being 2,000 Indians in BUCKNER'S army to massacre men, women and children, for the purpose of exciting prejudice and arousing passion against the South, the effect of which was to frighten every Dutchman out of the notion of fighting such an enemy.

REBEL REPORTS FROM MISSOURI.

The Memphis *Appeal* of the 17th inst. has some rebel accounts from Western Missouri. That paper says:

"Capt. SAMUEL MYERSON, who arrived in that city day before yesterday, direct from Springfield, as the bearer of dispatches to the President, gives us some interesting information of late date from Southwestern Missouri. We learn from him that the skirmish near Springfield on the 2d inst., of which we have received intelligence from the Northern papers, was a decided Southern victory. Early in the morning, on the day mentioned, 320 Confederate cavalry, encamped about a mile and a half from the town of Springfield, learned that they were soon to be attacked by PRESCOTT'S Body Guard, numbering 450 mounted men, withdrew into a dense wood near by and awaited their approach. This force of the enemy soon appeared, and ascertaining their whereabouts, charged on them vigorously three separate times, and were as often repulsed, with an alleged loss of 160, after which they fled from the field in great disorder.

"The Confederates sustained a loss of six killed and seven wounded.

"The Federal force, comprising Gen. HUNTER'S army at Springfield, was reported by our scouts not to be over 20,000, which we deem rather too low an estimate.

"Generals PRICE and MCCULLOCH were still at Cassville, when Capt. MYERSON left about ten days ago, with a combined army of about 30,000 men, all well armed. They were on the best terms with each other, and acting in cordial concert and harmony.

"Since the skirmish alluded to had taken place it was reported that the enemy were on the retreat, moving northward in the direction of St. Louis. PRICE has distributed forty rounds of cartridges to his army, ordering them to hold themselves in readiness to march on notice. It was supposed that it was his intention to pursue the enemy and give them battle. His army were in excellent spirits and, as usual with the Southern boys, anxious for a fight. He himself seemed confident of being able to redeem Missouri from the thraldom of Black Republican oppression.

"The meeting of the Missouri State Legislature, which passed the ordinance of secession at Neosho on the 2d inst., was well attended, a full quorum being present, including twenty-three members of the upper, and seventy-seven of lower house. Nineteen of the former and sixty-eight of the latter constitute a quorum.

"The ordinance was passed unanimously, and without a dissenting voice. It was dispatched to Richmond by a special messenger to the President, leaving Memphis yesterday morning *en route*."

REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE PIKETON BATTLE

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 19.

Northern papers publish a telegraphic dispatch giving a statement of the result of a battle at Piketon, Ky., in which the Federalists achieved a great victory, so great that they report that they killed 500 Confederate troops and took 1,000 of them prisoners. A letter received yesterday at the War Department, from Gen. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, gives quite a different result. He states that the Confederate force was 200, and the Federal 1,500. We had one killed, four wounded and seven reported as missing. The Federals have 207 killed, (they were counted on the field,) 140 wounded and 200 prisoners. This unequal loss resulted from the fact that our men were successfully ambushed, and that the enemy fell into the trap.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

From the Philadelphia North American.

We recently gave some particulars concerning the condition of New-Orleans, derived from a brief conversation with Mr. J. H. STILLE, of Boston. The gentleman again visited the city yesterday, when we gleaned from him some further particulars of affairs in the Crescent City.

Mr. STILLE was in the Crescent City at the time of Com. HOLLINS' achievement with the *Manassas* battering ram. The *Manassas* was built at Algiers, just above New-Orleans. She was a stout tug-boat, and was metamorphosed from a peaceful into an offensive character, by an expenditure of $200,000. After her adventure at the mouth of the Mississippi, concerning which flaming dispatches were sent by the blatant HOLLINS, the *Manassas* met an accident to her machinery that would cost nearly as much to repair as the first outlay for her alteration. After the little affair with the Federal fleet, "Com. HOLLINS" fell into disgrace. That he had sunk one of the Federal gunboats, and would probably capture the rest was fully understood in the city, and a riotous exultation prevailed for a few short hours. Subsequent to this the true facts were ascertained, and great was the indignation that nothing had been done. When Mr. STILLE left New-Orleans, the ram was undergoing repairs, with a strong probability of using up a number of thousands of dollars more in putting her in running order.

In New-Orleans great difficulty existed in obtaining skilled mechanics. Most of the Northern mechanics employed at the Navy-yard had enlisted, in the hope of an opportunity to desert, in preference to remaining at work upon Confederate shipping. Others, sagaciously foreseeing the impending trouble, had shipped upon merchantmen, or paid their passage, before the blockade was enforced upon the port. All kinds of iron manufacture were carried on with difficulty, and coal was so scarce that the utmost economy was incumbent in its use. In the city all signs of public recreation had disappeared. The feebler negroes, pinched and hungry looking, lounged about, while the stronger ones, needed for the purpose, were away towards the river's mouths, throwing up earthworks. Of poor white trash there were none to be seen. The condition of their families, however, was terrible, and corn meal furnished almost their only food, and of this they but too often were unable to procure more than a half-starving supply. Many of the stores in the city presented an appearance of perfect desolation, the proprietor and a boy performing all the duties that formerly required the services of a little army of clerks. Real estate could scarcely be sold at any price, except for Confederate shinplasters or bonds, which circulate only through fear of the bayonet. From certain well-known "Unionists" of the city people slunk away with almost mortal fear. "Assessments" were made upon everything and everybody, and municipal taxes were exacted at a rate that, if long persisted in, would throw two-thirds of the small properties in the city into the hands of the sheriff.

When our informant reached Louisville he first breathed freely. It was here that secession was first found wearing a muzzle, and in this city Mr. STILLE took his first lesson in the effects of the war upon the North. In Boston he declares that the working-classes were never in better employment; while the condition of things in Philadelphia he states to be precisely the reverse of the condition of things in in New-Orleans. In his opinion, the leaders of rebellion are really uninformed as to the operations of the war in the North. At Richmond the magnates of the rebellion know all about it, and have spies among us as well-posted in our affairs as we ourselves. But in extreme secession this is not the case, many of the New-Orleans Secessionists living in the firm belief that New-York, Philadelphia and Boston this Winter will be sacked by their famished populations.

The most sublime business feature of the rebellion is the mail system set in operation by the Confederate Postmaster-General. The mails arrive in New-Orleans when they take a notion. Sometimes not a mail-bag or pouch is received from any quarter for twenty-four hours at a time. Moneys placed in a letter are far more likely to go into the Confederate coffers than to their destination; while the unhappy contractors found carrying the mails when rebellion took possession are compelled to fill their contract with JEFF. DAVIS' Government, looking to the winds for payment. Though he has lost everything, Mr. STILLE is content at being out of the Cresscent city. His only anxiety now is for the many Northern friends he has left behind him, unable to follow his example.

LIFE IN A RICHMOND PRISON.

The Indianapolis *Journal* publishes the following interesting private letter:

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Nov. 12, 1861.

MY DEAR FATHER—Hearing that a flag of truce will soon go over to Fort Monroe, I take the opportunity of sending a few lines.

It is about 8 A. M., and as I cast my eye down the long room, divided by a row of tobacco-presses into two, (one side for eating and the other for sleeping,) I see around me representatives of almost every State in the Union. Some are anxiously examining the morning papers. Others, just getting up from their beds on the floor, sit lazily scratching and yawning, as though they dreaded the day's work before them. One half have already begun to draw consolation from that comforter of half the world's misery—tobacco. Some of the officers are walking restlessly up and down the room with gloomy faces and heavy steps. Col. COGSWELL is now walking towards me. A finer looking man, a braver soldier, and a more able commander, the United States has not lost during the war. His noble conduct at Leesburgh did honor to his country and his native State. Lieut. HART (late Quartermaster of the Twentieth Indiana, and from Fountain County, I believe,) is reading the paper, twitching and moving nervously, and turning various colors at every allusion to *ropes*, dungeons, &c.

ALFRED ELY, Esq.,—the *Tombit* of the prison, always bowing and scraping to Confederate officials, fluttering and trembling at every hint at swinging him up, which the daily papers like to speak of—is just now sitting down to his coffee, beefsteak, potatoes, toast and butter. He eats in a hurried, anxious manner, as if he feared some thin-faced, hungry fellow-prisoner, who cannot procure such luxuries, would ask him for a morsel.

The stewards of the various messes are making a great clatter among the tin cups and plates, so I must lay aside my letter until I have eaten my ration of bread and meat.

Yesterday we drew lots to see who should be held as felons for the privateersmen now in New-York. It fell to Col. CORCORAN, of the Sixty-Ninth New-York, to answer for BAKER, already condemned in Philadelphia. He will immediately be put in irons and treated as a felon. Col. COGSWELL is also held too, with four other Colonels, three Majors and thirteen Captains, all to be treated as the privateersmen are, as soon as their cases are decided. Thus you see things are looking a little uncomfortable, but we take it calmly, for we never expected any other treatment, and if *hang* is the order hang we must.

We have about seventy-five officers now in Richmond—twenty-two taken at Leesburgh, with six hundred privates. The rebels call that battle (at Leesburgh) "Bull Run, with variations." I think all the prisoners are in very good health, considering their numbers and close confinement. They have as much to eat as is good for them, and do not, as yet, suffer from the cold. All are now furnished with one quilt. I fear some of the Northern papers have exaggerated the sufferings of prisoners here. That they have none of the rights of prisoners of war is true; but still, as soldiers, they can live very well without. I hope the cries of the restless of the North about the "poor prisoners in the tobacco-houses of Richmond" will not shake the policy of our Government, or drive it into any hasty action. I know some who are willing to rot in prison, grow gray in dungeons, or wear chains a life-time, or die any death, rather than have an exchange that would do harm to the cause, or be humiliating to our country.

All the poor cowards, who are heartsick and want to give up everything, will never be of any use to any country or Government, and are as well out of the way.

MORE FEDERAL PRISONERS.

Thirty-two Federal prisoners were brought to Richmond on Monday evening by the Central train, from Manassas, under escort of a Captain and six men. The *Enquirer* says:

"They were captured on Saturday previous while on a foraging expedition in the vicinity of Fall's Church. Six wagons loaded with corn and a number of fine horses were taken with them. The following is a list of the party:

Capt. W. L. Lanning. Lieut. Jas. Andrews, Sergeant W. Webster, Corporal Cooney, Corporal M. B. White, Corporal G. Vandugreen; Privates G. Hooter, L. Mallen, F. Porter, P Frazier, H. Stafford, W. Porter, H. Smith, Clarence Elama, W. Peck, B. Wheeler, W. Merrick, W. McCormick, L. Artigan, Albert Simmons, Cole Staunton, D. Morris, A. Haltigan, J. Stale, D. Conner, W. Rowland, H. S. Sticles, James Morrison, F. Risely, L. Morris, teamster—all of the Thirtieth New-York Volunteers. Corporal Fuliman and Private Deihl, of the New-York German volunteers.

The *Enquirer* also gives the names of forty-five prisoners taken by a portion of Gen. FLOYD'S command in Northwestern Virginia, and who reached Richmond by the Danville road on Thursday. The *Enquirer* says:

A portion of the captives, including several who had voluntarily taken the oath of fealty to the Southern Confederacy, were taken while in the act of holding an election under the authority of 'Gov.' PIERPONT, the poll-books, registry of votes, &c., falling into the hands of their captors at the same time, thus placing the Government in conclusive documentary evidence of their treason against Virginia and the Confederation. Several of the prisoners were recognized at the time of their capture as deserters from our army, and these were summarily made, it is said, to pay with their lives the penalty of their double treason."

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 19.

It will be seen by our news columns that the Lincoln Government is retreating from its position in regard to prisoners, and is now seeking an exchange. Not, indeed, in that frank, honorable manner in which it should be sought, but covertly and indirectly. It is strange that LINCOLN and his Cabinet do not see how they thus expose themselves to ridicule, and increase the shame which they seek to hide. They virtually tell the world that "their poverty and not their will consents"—that it is an exceedingly bitter pill they have to take, but that necessity compels them to it. Among the prisoners whom they thus propose to exchange are five resigned United States naval officers, whom they arrested in Boston at the moment of resigning. Prisoners thus captured they ask us, in the deaf and dumb dialect, to exchange for men taken on such fields as Manassas and Belmont and Leesburgh! The proposition disgraces them.

DECEASED PRISONERS OF WAR.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 20.

The following is a correct list of all the prisoners of war who have died in the several Confederate States prisons in this city from August 1 to Friday last:

W. M. Smith, New-York Seventy-first; Albert Penott, First Rhode Island; A. T. White, do.; W. F. Oxford, Second New-Hampshire; E. N. Kables, Second Vermont; T. B. Smith, Second Rhode Island; John Williams, Thirteenth New-York; John Bradley, Fourteenth New-York; H. P. Hale, Eleventh New-York; T. B. Nichols, Thirteenth New-York; Horace Hunter, Third Maine; Henry Smith, Eleventh New-York; A. E. Farmer, Eleventh Massachusetts; T. P. Garrison, First Minnesota; Charles McAvoy, Seventy-ninth New-York; A. Jacques, Second Rhode Island; T. N. Cobb, do.; T. F. Salle, First Minnesota; Charles R. Prescott, Fourteenth New-York; John B. Miller, Eleventh New-York; T. A. Campbell, Fourteenth New-York; Stephen Russell, Third Maine; Charles H. Chase, Second New-Hampshire; John Spring, Second Vermont; T. R. Johnson, Twenty-seventh New-York; S. Weld, Eleventh Massachusetts; Benjamin T. Bate, (Engineer,) Sixty-ninth New-York; Francis Loresy, Fourteenth New-York; Charles Durand, Twelfth New-York; John Hamilton, Second Wisconsin; E. M. Thomas, First Minnesota; John Leonard, Second Vermont; A. H. Brown, Third Maine; A. B. Bailey, Second New-Hampshire; A. M. Hunt, Twenty-seventh New-York; Charles McDonald, Seventy-ninth New-York. T. A. Zettle, Fifteenth Pennsylvania; N. C. Buck, Seventy-ninth New-York, (shot); S. Tobias, Nineteenth New-York; P. Murray, Eighth United States; Isaas Rodman, Second Rhode Island; C. H. Evans, Second United States; S. B. Garven, Fourth Maine; W. C. Haynes, Second New-Hampshire; Charles E. Trowbridge, Second Wisconsin; T. H. McClung, Fourteenth New-York; James Jones, citizen, Greenbriar County, Virginia; C. Huson, Jr., citizen, Rochester, New-York; G. M. Andrews, Twenty-seventh New-York; George W. Anderson, Fourth Maine; Simeon Gerald, citizen, Boone County, Va.; David S. Brooks, Second New-Hampshire; J. Cunningham, Eighth United States; G. M. Clenby, Second Maine; P. F. Slack, First Connecticut; E. L. Reed, Second Wisconsin; J. Truxall, Twenty-fifth Ohio; Richard Gleason, Eleventh New-York, (shot); Dan. Yeager, Fifteenth Pennsylvania; J. D. Durffee, First Minnesota; Jacob Dietz, Fourteenth New-York; J. C. Gilman, Second Maine; Henry C. Sarvis, citizen, Hardy County, Va.; Charles W. Tibbitts, Twenty-seventh New-York; Wm. Walcup, citizen, Virginia; George Farland, do. Joel Sites, citizen, Hardy County, Va. Total, 67.

The two prisoners referred to above as having been shot, were fired upon and killed at different periods by the guards, while engaged in violating well-known rules of the prison. All of the deceased prisoners, with the exception of Mr. MUSON, who was buried in Holywood Cemetry, were interred in a burial ground specially appropriated to that purpose by the Confederate States Government.

AFFAIRS IN ARKANSAS.

The following proclamation was issued by Major SHALL from headquarters at Pittman's Ferry, Arkansas, dated Oct. 25:

"The militia of Randolph, Greene, Jackson and Lawrence Counties will rendezvous, without delay, at Pocahontas, armed, equipped and ready for immediate service. The militia of Jackson, Independence and Izard Counties will rendezvous immediately at their respective muster-grounds and await further orders. The invaders are approaching our border, and they must be met and driven back. To the rescue, then!"

The following letter to Gov. RECTOR, of Little Rock is of high interest:

PITTMAN'S FERRY, Oct. 25.

GOV. RECTOR: The defeat of Gen. JEFF. THOMPSON by the Federals, near Fredericktown, on the 22d inst., exposes this portion of our border to immediate danger of invasion, and the large supply of army stores and ammunition at Pocahontas to destruction or seizure by the enemy. From the most reliable information, the enemy are over 7,000 strong at Ironton, and 3,000 on the road from Fredericktown to this place, in pursuit of the remnant of THOMPSON'S command.

In the recent fight the Federals had 6,000 men and THOMPSON only 1,300. We lost 300 in killed, wounded and prisoners, and one piece of artillery. Col. LOWE and Capt. MULHOLLAND were killed. The Federal loss is not known. D. F. SHALL.

COURAGE OF NORTHERN MEN.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 20th "deprecates the depreciating of the courage of the enemy, representing them as a race of cowards. By such representation we induce our brave soldiers to relax their vigilance, and when victorious, as they almost always are, the laurels won from a pusillanimous foe can neither be very brilliant nor enduring. The great masses of all races of men are endowed with physical courage, and the Yankees form no exception. * * Nor were the enemy uniformly triumphant, instead of uniformly defeated, would the result have any considerable bearing on the question whether the Yankees are or are not a brave people. For it is not the Yankees who compose the main body of the rank and file of the Federal army, but the Germans and Irish, who have always made splendid soldiers, and whose courage and endurance are proverbial. It is no common glory, in our opinion, to conquer such men as fought at Springfield, Columbus, Manassas, Leesburgh, and other great battles of this war. We should leave it to RUSSELL and other such caricaturists of both nations in America to report this as a mere Chinese civil war—a fight of Shanghai roosters or demented turkey gobblers."

GRIEVANCE.

The Richmond *Whig* complains bitterly of the grievance suffered by the farming community from the impressment of negroes, and wagons and teams for the use of the rebel army. It says: "We have received many letters, complaining of individual grievances at the hands of agents of the Government, from the peninsula and from the whole region of country from Manassas along the foot of the mountains to James River in Albemarle and Nelson. The complaints from below relate mainly to the pressing negroes for the service of the Government at Yorktown and vicinity, and the treatment which the negroes receive at the hands of the authorities. It is alleged that a much greater number of negroes have been pressed than were needed, and have not had sufficient food, and are without shelter to protect them from the weather. The effect of this press, without regard to the injury to the health of the negroes, has been to diminish the wheat crops sown in the Counties of Charles City, New-Kent, King William, &c., fully one-third. The complaints from the Piedmont region relates to the pressing teams for the Quartermaster's Departments, and the insolence of many of the government agents. In all this region the wheat crop is fully a third less than usual, in consequence of this abstraction of the teams of the farmers."

The *Whig* concludes: "If this system is continued it will bring the government into such detestation among the people, that, in no great while, a Quartermaster's agent will receive very little better treatment at the hands of the people than would one of Mr. LINCOLN'S emissaries."

HOW THEY LOOK.

From the Louisville Journal.

A Confederate Treasury Note has made its way into our sanctum. It is No. 43,771, and of the denomination of five dollars, payable ten years after date, fundable in Confederate State stock bearing 8 P cent. interest, and receivable in payment of all dues except export dues. The engraving is execrable, and the paper is common cap of inferior quality. The vignette is a sailor leaning on a capstan, the significance of which we presume is that he is about to "haul taut" on the anchor of hope. We are told that this scrip is as plenty around about Bowling Green as dead leaves in the forests, and about as valueless.

MARKETS AT NEW-ORLEANS AND CHARLESTON.

Slips of the New-Orleans market reports to Nov. 1, and Charleston of Oct. 31, have been received at the Merchants' Exchange in Boston. At New-Orleans the operations in cotton were very few. One lot of 150 bales was sold for cash, deliverable when the blockade was raised. The articles affected by the military embargo in Tennessee continue to advance in price.

A delegation of the Memphis Chamber of Commerce had gone to Richmond to attempt to obtain relief. There were no receipts during the week of cotton. Last year 70,267 bales were received. So far the present season 1,789 bales had been received, against 418,326 last year. No exports so far this season. Last year, 240,721 bales.

Receipts of tobacco 266 hogsheads, against 1,932 last year. The stock of coffee is completely exhausted; 1,093 barrels of flour sold for $12 per barrel; Western hay, $50 per ton.

At Charleston, 497 bales of cotton, received for the week, and 250 sold for home consumption at a range of seven and a half and eight and three-quarters cents, and still advancing; salt, $10 per sack.

AFFAIRS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Correspondence of the Boston Traveller.

EXETER, N. H., Friday, Nov. 22, 1861.

An intelligent lady who arrived in this town on Tuesday last, Nov. 19, from Lexington, N. C., *via* Norfolk, informs me that North Carolina has now thirty-six regiments in the field, and that no men as yet have been drafted into service from that State. A company is now forming in Lexington, called the "Davidson Yankee Hunters." She says that the Southerners expected that DUPONT would land at Wilmington, N. C.; that, they are now making great preparations to prevent our ingress upon South Carolina. Gen. LEE had gone South, and my informer met large numbers of cannon *in transitu* for Beaufort, S. C. Three hundred prisoners, taken at "Ball's Bluff," recently passed through Lexington on their way to Columbia, S. C., most of whom were said to be from Massachusetts. One of them was shot for thrusting his head out of the cars in disobedience of orders.

The slaves generally in North Carolina sympathize with the North, and improve every opportunity to run away from their masters. A slight insurrection recently occurred near Lexington, in which three negroes were shot. The masters tell their slaves that on reaching Fort Monroe they are either sold to Cubans or have their hands cut off; but the majority disbelieve such fabrications, and "look away" to BUTLER for deliverance. The South has given up all idea of taking Washington; but is ever venting out its spite against the Yankees—calling our Government the "Rump," and Mr. LINCOLN the "Illinois Baboon," etc. The ladies of North Carolina wear palmetto cockades, and are extremely industrious in knitting socks and in preparing clothing for the soldiers; but cloth of every kind, as well as other Northern goods, is very dear. Calicoes are about three times as high as in Boston.

Indeed there was but one piece of dark calico to be found in the stores of Lexington when she left. Boots were $15 per pair; coffee, 50 cents per pound, and the people use in lieu of it, okra, burnt wheat and sweet potatoes. Salt was selling at $20 per sack, &c. There has been a great deal of sickness in the Southern troops at Manassas; 120 had died in the North Carolina Eleventh Regiment, and intoxication was very common. The lady who communicates this intelligence was a teacher at Lexington. She left Norfolk Nov. 15, under a flag of truce, and with a passport given her by Gen. HUGER. About 200 persons came away with her, some on parole, and many of them were almost frantic with joy on reaching Old Point Comfort, singing—"We have found the land of Canaan," &c.

REBEL ACCOUNTS FROM PENSACOLA.

A letter from Pensacola, dated the 5th inst., says that a boat with a white flag came over, on the 4th, from the Federal Col. BROWN. Her mission was to bring letters from the rebel prisoners taken on the 9th ult., whom, it was thought, had been sent to New-York. The day after the fight they were taken to the frigate *Colorado*, where they have since remained in view of their old camp. They were all permitted to write to their friends, and speak of their treatment by their Federal captors as "kind even to generous hospitality." Large numbers of troops were on their way to Mobile on the 5th.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

We find the following dispatches in the Nashville papers:

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Nov. 19—*via* NEW-ORLEANS.—The Charleston *Mercury*, of this morning, says the English screw-frigate *Immortality* arrived off that port looking after British interests. The British steamsloop *Racer* is expected in a few days.

An official letter from Capt. IVES, Confederate engineer, says the negroes near Beaufort are still loyal to their masters.

The Yankee prize-brig *Elsinore* reached a Confederate port safely.

Intelligence from Washington states that two more naval expeditions will soon be *en route* South. It is believed to be all gammon.

It is reported that the privateer *Sumter* was captured on the coast of Texas by the frigate *Niagara*.

RICHMOND, Nov. 18.—Via New Orleans.—Congress met to-day. There was a bare quorum present. Nothing was done. Adjourned.

RICHMOND, Nov. 19.—Congress met this morning pursuant to adjournment. The President's Message was read, and then the Congress went into secret session. There were six additional members present.

RICHMOND, Nov. 19.—There was a skirmish at Fall's Church yesterday between the advanced forces. The Confederates took ten prisoners and killed five. Two Confederate cavalry were killed and three wounded.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 16.—The planters on the Islands in the vicinity of Beaufort, Port Royal, and the points menaced by the invaders, are burning their cotton. They are determined the enemy shall not have a pound, if they can prevent it.

The Nashville-Louisville *Courier* of the 20th contains the announcement, already made, that Gen. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, with his brigade, arrived at Russellville on Monday evening, the 18th, and went into encampment near that place.

A Gentleman who arrived at Atlanta, Ga., from Manassas, represents that *Gen. Jackson's Brigade had been sent after the Federals at Romney, and it was confidently believed that Jackson would capture the whole of them*, as the Potomac was too much swollen to be crossed.

Commander HOLLINS, of New-Orleans, passed through Memphis on Monday, the 18th, on his way to Columbus, Ky.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of the 13th inst., says:

"Late intelligence from Columbus, by the *Kentucky* last night, represents that an attack is confidently and almost momentarily expected. The Federals have boasted that they would have it if it cost them 100,000 men. Thus far they have only 50,000 men at Carlo. They are receiving additions daily. Last Saturday nine regiments from Illinois and the Western States reached Cairo, and others are represented as pouring into that camp. Our forces are ready and waiting, and feel as confident now as ever of a brilliant victory."

The Nashville-Louisville *Courier* of the 20th, confirms the report of the death of young CARROLL, late editor of the Bardstown (Ky.,) *Gazette*, who was in the rebel ranks at the battle of Leesburgh, Va. He was attached to the Sixteenth Mississippi regiment. A letter written at Centreville, Va., says that J. HOWARD HYFIES, of Bardstown, was also in the same fight, and that "he won immortal glory."

The steamer *Osiris* was burned and the steamer *Coffee* sunk, each at her wharf in Charleston, on successive nights of last week, and under suspicious circumstances. The *Osiris* formerly belonged to the port of Baltimore, and plied between that city, Annapolis and the Eastern Shore. For several years past she has been used as a ferry boat between Charleston and Sullivan's Island.

THE REBELLION IN THE WEST.

OUR ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE.

THE POSITION OF THE DIFFERENT DIVISIONS OF THE ARMY—CONDITION OF THE TROOPS AT BENTON BARRACKS—THE ADVENT OF BILLY MULLIGAN—MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Nov. 25, 1861.

Matters, to all outward appearance here in St Louis, remain pretty much in *statu quo*. Troops are constantly arriving and going into barracks. None are being sent forward—nothing, in fact, is being done, save that Gen. HALLECK is at work reorganizing this Department, and preparing for some important movement. The *grand armée* which accompanied FREMONT in the late masterly advance upon and retreat from Springfield, is still distributed upon the Pacific Railroad; SIEGEL, ASBOTH and WYMAN at Rolla, the balance at Sedalia, Tipton, and Jefferson City.

The number of troops now gathered at Benton Barracks is not less probably than 15,000—the majority of whom are infantry. Last Sunday a grand review of this body was had by Gen. HALLECK, which resulted in finding that about 9,000 are fit for duty—that a fair majority had overcoats—that some of the cavalry had horses, some of the infantry guns, some of the artillery cannon, while a respectable minority of each had none of these somewhat necessary articles. Doubtless all these deficiencies will be remedied immediately, and our force here put upon a "war-footing"—a somewhat needful adjunct to offensive and defensive operations.

Reports are daily being circulated here that PRICE and the ubiquitous MCCULLOCH are advancing upon Rolla and Sedalia in immense force, and a great deal of tribulation has resulted. There is no truth what ever in the rumor; it all probably has grown from the fact that small parties of the rebels have taken possession of Lebanon and other interior towns, with a view of garrisoning them, and obtaining supplies. Many of the better informed think that it is the intention of the rebels to distribute their forces over the country in small parties that they may the better watch the movements of the Federals and gain subsistence during the Winter. The story of their intending any hostile demonstration upon Rolla or Jefferson City, appears tobe a *canard* of the largest proportions.

I paid a visit to Franklin—the junction of the Rolla and Sedalia branches of the Pacific Railroads, last week, and found the point garrisoned by some 3,600 troops, under Col. VANDEVER, member of Congress from Northern Iowa. The regiment stationed in this place is the Ninth Iowa—one of the best armed and equipped in the service. Their arms are rifled French carbines, with the sword bayonet; and they have also attached a fine battery under Capt. HAYDEN, and a body of cavalry. So much for having a Colonel who at the same time is a member of Congress. There is nothing like it for securing supplies and subsistence. Col. VANDEVER left, yesterday, for Washington, and the post is now commanded by Lt.-Col. F. J. HERRON, one of the heroes of Wilson's Creek, and who is talked of as one of the four Brigadiers to which Iowa is entitled. I know of no man whose appointment to that position would give more general satisfaction in Iowa, nor one whose daring in battle and administrative abilities on all occasions are more deserving of the honor. Col. HERRON is a native of Pittsburgh, but has resided, for many years, in Iowa, and for his gallantry during the campaign of Gen. LYON, was promoted to the rank of Captain in the regular army.

Among the notables now here in St. Louis, and who are awaiting the tidal opportunity to launch their barks upon the seas of glory and—speculation, is BILLY MULLIGAN—or, rather, Capt. WM. MULLIGAN, of your city. As is pretty well known, the Captain is one of those gentlemen who "travel on their muscle," and he brings with him sixty-five other travelers on the same figurative route. He came here to offer his sword to Gen. FREMONT, having, I believe, along with several other distinguished characters, first made the General's acquaintance in California; and hence, as in all such cases, entitled to a position in the Body Guard, or a fat contract. FREMONT'S sun, however, was just going down when Capt. MULLIGAN made his appearance—he was just in time to catch a glance of the parting glories of the scene, but not in time to be warmed by the genial rays of aforesaid sun. He is now here "figuring" for something else, but as yet with only tolerable success. He has varied this by occasionally laying his hand to one or two gentlemen's faces, who have transgressed the limits which decorous custom has assigned the intercourse of polite society; further than that, he has been scrupulously exact in his demeanor, and seems desirous of winning the good opinion of all.

The report of the burning of Warsaw by the Secessionists had some foundation in fact, so far as the burning is concerned, but not the Secessionists. It was done by our own troops, who, unable to bring away some United States stores there, set fire to them in order to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy. The town, like many other Missouri towns, had its business portion arranged in a square like a Mexican plaza—this portion was burned—the residences of the citizens were not disturbed.

Yesterday, Dr. MELCHER was agreeably surprised by being presented with a magnificent sword by his Springfield patients. Dr. MELCHER, it will be remembered, was the surgeon who remained at Springfield from the battle at Wilson's Creek, till the final evacuation of the place by Gen. HUNTER. During the occupying of the place by the Confederate troops all the other surgeons fled in terror for their lives—he alone remained faithful to his duty, and never left his patients till he brought them here to St. Louis. He not only earned a sword, but something better—a something which I hope the Government will bestow upon him.

Nothing has yet been done in the case of Gen. MCKINSTRY, nor will there be much, if anything done till the reassembling of Congress. He is still under arrest, and is confined at the Arsenal, but the rigor of his confinement is considerably abated. His friends now have access to him, and, upon the whole, he is treated much less like a felon than at first. The manner of his arrest, and the circumstances attending the earlier portion of his confinement, have given rise to a good deal of indignant comment among the army officers.

When Gen. LYON was at Springfield, and just before his death, he directed Majors SHEPHERD and MENDEL to raise a regiment, which direction, by a subsequent special order of Gen. FREMONT, assumed shape, and steps were immediately commenced to raise the Lyon Regiment. Col. JOHN MCNEIL was appointed to the Colonelcy, Maj. SHEPHERD to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy, Maj. MENDEL to the Majority, and Dr. LYON, a cousin of the General's, to the position of Surgeon. Thus far eight companies have nearly been filled, and some three or four hundred men are wanting to fil the regiment. The officers are of the very best men in the service—all have tested their ability many a time, in council, camp and battle. The regiment is composed of picked men, and is one in which every patriot would be willing to enlist and strike a blow for his country, in memory of the dead hero whose name the regiment bears.

The city just now is full of soldiers and officers—particularly the latter, as I suppose there may be, and is, quite frequently a material difference between the two. Every Lieutenant and Captain, every Colonel Major, and, in fact, everybody else, upon getting a commission, immediately goes to an immense expense for uniforms and fancy swords, until just now there is a positive satiety of shoulder-straps. Every man too small for anything else has apparently been made a commissioned officer, and now in "gorgeous array" struts about, trying to fancy himself six feet two, and a veteran. Everybody too short-sighted to sell drygoods has got a commission and an eye-glass, and with the former in his pocket and the latter in his eye, astonishes the primitive simplicity of St. Louis natives with the splendor of his turn-out and the grandeur of his strut. In fact, there is such a tremendous jam of these weak-eyed, thin-legged, stunningly arrayed sons of Mars, that there is no room left for admiring spectators—consequently, they have established a mutual admiration society on the reverse order, or else each extracts his due share of admiration by admiring himself. It is terrible to an economical mind to think how perfectly regardless of expense some of the warriors are gotten up, and not less so to believe that half of them would faint dead away were they to catch a glimpse of one of those ragged, uncombed, unwashed savages, who shot-gun in hand, infest the fastnesses of interior Missouri.

One of the things whispered around here is that a certain M. C., of considerable notoriety in the West, is just now engaged in the parturition of a most stupendous peace measure. It is no less a one than to embarrass movements here to the last possible moment, thereby producing serious discontent among the soldiers, and in the meantime endeavoring to effect a compromise, in which the independence of the Southern Confederacy will be recognized. I don't generally place much reliance upon rumors, but this seems to have a certain amount of truth in its composition. The result of such an operation, if undertaken, remains to be seen. It is very generally believed, in certain well-informed quarters, that an effort will be made to patch up some sort of a peace during the coming session of Congress.

GEN. HALLECK'S ORDER ABOUT FUGITIVE SLAVES

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI,
ST. LOUIS, Nov. 20, 1861.

General Orders, No. 3.—1. It has been represented that important information respecting the numbers and condition of our forces is conveyed to the enemy by means of fugitives slaves who are admitted within our lines. In order to remedy this evil, it is directed that no such persons be hereafter permitted to enter the lines of any camp, or of any forces on the march, and that any now within such lines be immediately excluded therefrom.

2. The General Commanding wishes to impress upon all officers in command of posts and troops in the field, the importance of preventing unauthorized persons of every description from entering and leaving our lines, and of observing the greatest precaution in the employment of agents and clerks in confidential positions. By order of Maj.-Gen. HALLECK,

WM. MCMICHAEL, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The *Republican* says of this order:

Gen. HALLECK has signalized his entrance upon the duties of the Missouri Department by issuing an order which will be almost universally approved throughout this State. Its purport is just this: that the army under his command is not to engage in the business of stealing and secreting negroes. It is well known that many of the alleged fugitive slaves who find their way into Union camps are nothing more nor less than spies, sent thither by crafty masters or used by secession leaders to ascertain the strength and position of the loyal forces. So well do some of these colored persons learn their lessons and practice their parts, that instances have not been rare wherein the enemy, by these agencies, has become accurately informed of important movements or gained intelligence of the utmost interest. If the fugitives are not well enough trained to make the desired investigations

The New-York Times.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The additional accounts which have reached us, through rebel sources, of the fighting at Fort Pickens, are more confused, if possible, than those which have preceded them. A great many rumors were prevalent on Friday—the date of our last accounts—at Fortress Monroe. One was that Fort Pickens had been taken by the rebels. Another, that the rebels had been defeated, and Gen. BRAGG killed, and still another, that after two days' hard fighting, a great storm arose, in consequence of which both sides had to cease fighting. A copy of the Richmond *Dispatch*, received in Baltimore, contains extracts from the Pensacola *Observer* of the 22d and 23d ult., from which it appears that the firing was commenced by Fort Pickens about 10 o'clock on Friday, the 22d. The accounts in the *Observer* are principally made up of bombast, and nothing can be judged from them. The Richmond *Dispatch*, however, contains a dispatch from Gen. BRAGG, dated Tuesday night, in which he states that everything was quiet about Pensacola, and that he was prepared to renew the engagement,—from which it appears that there had been a cessation of firing, but for what reason is not stated.

By the arrival of the transport *Ocean Queen* at this port, we have advices from Port Royal to the 27th ult. There is very little additional news. Com. DUPONT and Gen. SHERMAN had been on a visit to Tybee Island, our new acquisition at the mouth of the Savannah River, where they had landed a force of United States Marines, who immediately commenced the work of repairing the old fortifications and constructing new ones, under the protection of a fleet of eight gunboats. Between Tybee Island and Fort Pulaski the rebels had sunk two vessels, to prevent the passage up of any vessels of the National fleet. Beaufort still remained unoccupied, though it was visited daily by officers of the army and navy, and the two gunboats still remained at anchor near at hand. A small schooner had been sent up to one of the small islands above Hilton Head to load cotton, under orders from the naval authorities, and was expected to sail in a few days.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* publishes a private letter, dated Charleston, Nov. 23, which it asserts is perfectly reliable. The writer states that several revolts have taken place among the slaves in the interior, although, so far as can be discovered, there has as yet been no attempt at an organized insurrection. Although the papers carefully avoid all reference to the subject, there is great nervousness among all classes lest there may be an extended outbreak at any moment, and some fear that this may be hastened by the very measures adopted to overawe the negroes, for those whose agency in revolts has been suspected have, in several instances, been burned at the stake. The writer of this letter also speaks of a gentleman, whose fidelity to the Union the rebels rewarded with confinement in a damp cell, from which death finally released him.

Intelligence has reached Washington that a small Canadian steamer has been seized on the coast of Maine by a United States Revenue cutter—her cargo consisting of about ten thousand Springfield muskets, clothing, boots, bank paper, caps and munitions of war. She was cleared from Canada, and the cargo was consigned to parties in the rebel States.

Members of Congress crowded into Washington yesterday by every train, and there is every indication that the session will commence with full benches. It has been decided that the President's Message and the Reports of the Departments cannot be delivered to the Press in advance of their delivery, it being necessary to hold them back until the last moment for any modification which may be made necessary.

The steamer *Hercules* arrived at Baltimore, on Friday morning, from Pongoteague, and reported the utmost quiet prevailing in both Accomac and Northampton Counties, Virginia. Gen. LOCKWOOD was at Pongoteague on Thursday, preparing to start for Eastville, the Capital of Northampton County, which he would make his headquarters. The ports would be immediately opened to trade, and a number of vessels were prepared to start for Baltimore as soon as they could obtain clearances. The troops continued to be well received, and the people were enthusiastic in their professions of loyalty to the Government.

Our advices from Missouri continue to be somewhat confused. Only a day or two ago we had a report that the forces under PRICE, RAINS and MCCULLOCH were about to form a junction at Springfield; and now we have the statement, made by a person who left Springfield on Tuesday last, that MCCULLOCH'S forces had marched for Arkansas, having already passed Pond Spring. At the latest accounts, however, the rebels under PRICE were still moving northward. PRICE, while at Neosho, issued a proclamation to the people of Missouri, appealing to them to take up arms against the National Government.

Major-General HUNTER arrived at Leavenworth on Tuesday last, to assume command of the department to which he has just been assigned. The following gentlemen comprise his staff: Maj. Marcus J. Parrott, Maj. James K. Barnes, Maj. A. B. Campbell, Maj. L. D. Hubbard, Capt. J. W. Turner, Capt. J. W. Shaffer, Capt. E. W. Smith, Capt. S. W. Stockton.

Troops are now concentrating at St. Louis and Louisville with extraordinary rapidity. With the week ending Tuesday, Dec. 2, 10,000 men will have been moved over the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, to join Gen. HALLECK'S Division, and nearly the same number have passed through Cincinnati *en route* for Louisville during the last five or six days, to take the places assigned them by Gen. BUELL.

It was stated on 'Change, on Saturday, that the *Harvey Birch*, reported by the *City of Baltimore* as having been captured and destroyed by the pirate *Nashville*, was chiefly owned by residents of Texas.

Under the heading "Warlike Movements," the Toronto *Globe* of Friday notices the arrival of Gen. Sir FENWICK WILLIAMS, accompanied by his staff, including Col. WILMOT, Col. ROLLO, Capt. DE WINTON and Capt. GRANT, for the purpose of inspecting the defences of the neighborhood. The excavations for a new fort, a short distance from the old one, were commenced some days ago, under the superintendence of Col. ROBERTSON, Royal Engineers.

GENERAL NEWS.

One of the largest meetings ever convened within the walls of Cooper Institute assembled last evening pursuant to a call for citizens of all parties in favor of the election of Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE to the Mayoralty. Within the hall Judge E. P. COWLES presided, and on taking the Chair spoke in support of the objects of the meeting. Addresses were also made by D. D. FIELD, HENRY J. RAYMOND, and others. The outside demonstration was no less imposing, and comprised speeches, torchlight processions of the various Ward clubs, bonfires, and enthusiasm generally. The whole affair was well managed, and proved a complete success. After the mass meeting was over a procession of Ward clubs, joined by many prominent citizens, marched to Mr. OPDYKE'S house in Fifth-avenue, where a fine pyrotechnic display took place and a speech was made by Mr. OPDYKE.

The Tammany and other political organizations favoring the election of C. GODFREY GUNTHER to the Mayoralty, held a mass meeting at Irving Hall, last evening. The meeting was addressed by JOSEPH HOXIE, JOHN H. ANTHON, RICHARD BUSTEED and others.

Gen. FREMONT was visited, yesterday, at the Astor House, by a number of our citizens, and serenaded, in the evening, by the Germans and several passing bands of music.

Capt. NATHANIEL GORDON, of the slaver *Erie*, was yesterday sentenced by Judge SHIPMAN to be hung on Friday, the 7th of February next, between 12 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon. He was brought before the Circuit Court yesterday morning to hear its decision upon the motion made in his behalf for a new trial, which was denied—the Court deciding that there was no error in the indictment, and that none intervened on the trial; and further, that the jurisdiction of the Court was beyond dispute. The District Attorney then moved for judgment and for the sentence of the Court upon the prisoner, which, after some objection from the prisoner's counsel, was passed as above stated.

Capt. HARDING, of the bark *Edward Everett*, which arrived at Boston on Friday, states that when off D. H. Shot Keys, Nov. 10, she saw a schooner with a gun on deck, supposed to be a privateer, with a bark in company, apparently a prize, steering for Cardenas.

The United States dispatch steamer *Rhode Island* will leave the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, Dec. 4, to communicate with the Atlantic and Gulf Blockading Squadrons. Letters and packages sent to the care of the United States Naval Lyceum will be duly forwarded.

The United States steam-transport *New-York*, lying at Pier No. 9 NorthRiver, sailed last evening for Locust Point. She has a full cargo of provisions, ammunition and gun-carriages.

The *Press* of Saturday says that the vicinity of Washington-street wharf, in Philadelphia, was kept in a state of excitement on Friday by the arrival and departure of the Sixty-third New-York Regiment, called also the "Third Irish." Joy at the prospect of seeing service, or the fatigue of travel, or the balmy air of New-Jersey, or some other cause, had made the men pugnacious, and the route from Jersey City to Camden is described to the *Press* as a trail of gore. Many of the men were so weak that it was necessary to carry them ashore in blankets.

Heavy receipts and sales of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs were reported on Saturday. Prices of Flour and Corn favored holders. Wheat was quoted steady. Cotton was in fair request and was dearer. An active demand prevailed for Coffee, chiefly Rio. Sugars, Rice, Molasses, Metals, Fish, Fruit, Seeds, Hides and Spirits Turpentine were quiet. A moderate business was reported in Resin, Hops, Tallow, Whisky and Provisions. The Freight engagements were less extensive and rates were quite irregular. Shippers were giving the preference at our highest quotations to foreign vessels, as they were apprehensive of danger to their property in American bottoms, in consequence of the reported capture and destruction of the clipper ship *Harvey Birch* by the pirate *Nashville*. The Underwriters were also alarmed, and at a morning session of the Board resolved to advance the extra, or war risk premium, to five per cent.

Rebel Ingratitude.

The rebels, from the first, have not been wanting in fast friends in this City, whose coöperation they retained so long as was practicable, and who only at the last moment sided with our Government in crushing the rebellion. Should a reconciliation, or reconstruction be proposed, these men would still be the most efficient allies and advocates of the South. We do not question their loyalty, however much their sympathies may draw them in another direction. But these very men, either by accident or design, seem to have been the special target for rebel malevolence. This is as unkind as it is unwise. The steamer *Nashville*, on her voyage to England, seized and wantonly burned a magnificent ship, owned by a gentleman in this City, who has always been one of the staunchest and most unwavering defenders of Southern rights, and most closely identified with the rebels in business relations. But nothing is sacred against these ruthless destroyers. Friend and foe are alike sacrificed by them. Society among them is based upon the denial of the right of a man to own himself. From such premises it is not a great stretch to proclaim war upon all other kinds of property, irrespective of its ownership. It is everywhere destruction. Witness the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the managers of which were in close sympathy with the rebels, and were only overawed from identifying themselves with them by the overwhelming power of Government. This did not save their road, however. In Kentucky the first step of the rebels was to destroy as far as lay in their power, the public works of the State, which friends as well as foes were interested in preserving. This passion for destruction they turn upon themselves the moment they give way to the advance of the Government forces. Wherever the National troops gain foothold, they find that devastation has preceded them. The rebels are thus fast revealing their true character, and fast weakening the hold they had, not upon the sympathies of the peace party of the North, but of the world.

The European Expedition Against Mexico—The Position and Motives of Spain.

In her recent speech at the opening of the Spanish Cortes, on the 6th inst., the Queen of Spain said that, "disorder and excess having reached their height in Mexico, treaties having been violated and rights forgotten, and her subjects having been exposed to serious attacks and continual dangers, it becomes indispensable to make an example of salutary rigor." These are her reasons for the tripartite expedition against the Mexican Republic. Every person at all familiar with recent Mexican history is aware that nearly all these disorders and excesses have been due, primarily and mainly, to the Spaniards who have been sheltered in the Republic since its severance from the parent country, and who have repaid the Mexicans for their hospitality by inciting civil and political disorder within her borders. They have been the steadiest and worst foes of liberty in Mexico, the allies of the bigots and despots who have attempted her subjugation, and the authors of most of the excesses which have disgraced her history. In the face of these facts, it certainly indicates the height of audacity for Spain to assume the championship of order and right in the Mexican Republic.

Spain is not without a pretext, such as it is, for this hostile movement. She alleges certain grounds of complaint,—debts unpaid and subjects maltreated. It may be worth while to examine some of these complaints in detail.

The debt due Spain, and acknowledged by the Mexican Government, is $6,563,500. This debt originated as follows: During the revolution of independence, the revolutionists were accustomed to take supplies and other property throughout the country, and give their receipt, payable when the Mexican Government should be established. Much of the property thus seized belonged to Spaniards, and when Spain recognized the independence of Mexico in 1837, it was stipulated in the treaty made between the two countries at that time, that the Mexican Government should redeem those receipts held by Spaniards, with its bonds, assuming the payment of all that species of indebtedness accruing between the years of 1810 and 1821.

In the Convention of 1853, during the Administration of SANTA ANA, $2,000,000 was added to the original sum of $6,563,500, making a total of $8,563,500 due to Spanish citizens from the Government of Mexico. The Convention of April, 1857, repudiated this sum of $2,000,000, on the ground that it was based on claims held by other than Spanish citizens and surreptitiously thrust into the Convention of 1853, contrary to the spirit and letter of the treaty formed with Spain in 1837. This constitutes one point in dispute between the two countries.

The next claim of Spain on Mexico relates to the murder of Spaniards in the State of Guerrero, near Cuernavaca, in 1858. A band of robbers attacked a hacienda belonging to Spaniards, killed five of them, and carried off some of their property. The Mexican authorities pursued and captured the culprits, and tried and hung them, according to the law of the country. In addition to this, the Spanish Government demands that the Mexican Government shall pay the value of the property plundered from the Spaniards by the robbers. Next comes the claim for the seizure of the bark *Concepcion*, captured in the Gulf, in 1860, by the Mexican Government, and confiscated on the ground of being in the service of the Church-Brigand Party.

Lastly, reparation is demanded for the outrage committed in dismissing the Spanish Minister, Señor PACHECO, on account of his open and active exertions to sustain the Church Party.

These constitute the sum and substance of all the Spanish claims against Mexico that have accrued during the forty years of Mexican independence. At least these are all that appear on the surface. The Spanish Legation in Mexico doubtless has a record of items which, as has been stated, forms the staple of Spanish ill-will towards Mexico. But, when we consider that Spain owes England upward of *one hundred millions* of dollars, that one-half of this amount has been repudiated, and that the interest of three per cent. on the other half is paid with no regularity, for all of which delinquency—to use a mild term—Spanish Bonds have little or no character on any Stock Exchange in the world, it comes with an ill grace from Spain to cast imputations upon Mexican honor, and lash herself into so much wrath about the insignificant record of claims and outrages she presents against the Mexican Republic.

The hollow nature of Spanish indignation and Spain's complaints against Mexico, may be further appreciated when the real designs of Spain against that country are fully understood.

As year by year the United States increased in power, the enterprising Governments of Europe abated their pretensions of interfering directly in the political affairs of this continent, and though Spain was always loth to relinquish an idea of reëstablishing in some form her ascendancy in Mexico, all real expectation of accomplishing anything of the kind had, there is every reason to believe, been entirely given up. But with some of the leading ecclesiastics in Mexico—generally Spanish born—the idea of a Spanish monarchy in that country has been secretly agitated since 1846. Individual Spanish citizens and a few prominent Mexicans—disappointed and desperate politicians—have also favored this scheme. A letter written by GUTIERREZ ESTRADA, Mexican Minister at Rome, to Padre MIRANDA, of the City of Mexico, in 1857, proposing the plan of a Spanish monarchy in Mexico, was discovered and published by the Constitutional Government in 1858. The Spanish Duc de MONTPENSIER was proposed as King of Mexico. This matter excited some attention at the time, but all the efforts of these individuals availed nothing. The instant, however, that our own domestic troubles commenced, the slumbering ambition of Spain respecting her ancient possessions in the Western hemisphere, sprang into new life. St. Domingo was immediately secured, and every preparation to make a bold stroke on Mexico was at once set on foot. There was some little hesitancy on the part of the Spanish Government at first, how to proceed in order not to jeopardize the personal safety of the five or six thousand Spaniards scattered throughout the Republic, and save their property, estimated by some at $800,000,000. It is supposed that notice of the designs of Spain in Mexico were forwarded at an early moment to Spaniards residing in remote States like Sonora, for several have already closed up their business and departed. The Spanish Government then commenced intriguing in Mexico to form a party favorable to its schemes, composed of Spanish subjects and the *débris* of the Church-Brigand party, including several of the brigand chiefs, such as MIRAMON, MARQUEZ, MEJIA, ZULOAGA, and perhaps here and there a Mexican like ROBLES, who would sell their country for title and position under a monarchy,

It will be remembered that MIRAMON, on his flight from Mexico, early in the present year, passed some days in Havana, the recipient of marked attentions from the Captain-General of Cuba. MIRAMON afterwards came to New-York, and proceeded to Washington in disguise to confer with Señor TASSARA, the Spanish Minister. The next we hear of MIRAMON is that he has reached Madrid, where he had received a high appointment in the Spanish expedition about to invade his native country. Here is one link in the chain of evidence respecting the intrigues of the Mexican Monarchical Party. This party, soon as it could make a stand, was to unfurl the Spanish flag, proclaim the monarchical form of government, and petition the Spanish Government for a Prince of the royal family of Spain, to be made either Emperor or King of Mexico. Spain was then to furnish a Prince of the royal family to fill the throne of Mexico, and support him with her army and navy.

It will be remembered that the name of JUAN DE BOURBON leaked out some months ago, in connection with the idea of a King for Mexico. But JUAN DE BOURBON came before the public and respectfully declined the honor. Whether JUAN DE BOURBON was the prince really selected by Spain for King of Mexico is of no moment now. Don SEBASTIAN, uncle of Queen ISABELLA, is the person Spain has chosen to occupy the throne of Mexico. Don SEBASTIAN is about sixty years of age, and it is not thought that he will live very long. He was selected to blind the European Powers, for in the event of his dying as King of Mexico, Spain expects that the country will be reduced to a colony and ruled after the manner of Cuba, Porto Rico and St. Domingo.

This, in brief, was the original plan conceived by Spain on the commencement of difficulties in the United States. But while Spain was secretly engaged in carrying out this fine scheme, England and France suddenly came to the conclusion that they each must have a share in this transaction, and they finally determined that it was best for the three Powers—England, France and Spain—to join hands, and form a tripartite coalition, which should jointly take Mexico in hand.

This determination on the part of England and France to take part in regulating the affairs of Mexico was a sore disappointment to Spain. It will be remembered that for weeks, the Spanish Government refused to join the coalition, and insisted on proceeding alone and upon its own responsibility. But finding resistance useless, Spain gave her reluctant adhesion to the coalition, secretly holding, however, to her original purpose.

In reference to the Spanish intrigue in Mexico for the establishment of a monarchy, it has thus far had very little success. It is true that the Spanish flag has been unfurled at several points in the interior of the country, by some of the brigand chiefs, but this met with no response, and that part of the programme has completely failed.

But on the ground of having the greater number of subjects in Mexico to protect, Spain is to furnish the largest force, and take the lead in the invasion of the country. It is her intention to adhere to the original plan of raising a party in Mexico that shall unfurl the Spanish flag and declare for a Spanish monarchy; and no matter how small this party may be, or how much it may partake of a brigand character, this demonstration, by the aid of Spanish bayonets, is to be considered the will of the Mexican people. And Spain, in response to the application to furnish a King for Mexico, will gracefully yield, and bring forth Don SEBASTIAN, or some other member of the royal family of Spain, the clause in the agreement between the three Powers that neither of the reigning families shall furnish a King for Mexico, originally insisted upon by England, having been withdrawn, thus leaving Spain free to pursue her original plan in part, and trust to events to accomplish the remainder.

This is the story of the Spanish part of the proposed invasion of Mexico. The Spain that now invades her ancient colony is not the more liberal and progressive Spain of the Nineteenth Century; but the bigoted, despotic and fanatical Spain of three hundred years ago—actuated by the same passions, prejudices and lusts as in the days of CHARLES V. and PHILIP II. Though ages of penance would not atone for the wrong she has done to Mexico, Spain is again about to invade that country on the plea of avenging outraged humanity!

THE CASE OF CAPT. GORDON.—The trial in this case has resulted in the conviction of the accused, who has been sentenced to be executed on the 7th day of February next. His guilt was beyond question, and the Judge, in pronouncing sentence, was clearly of the opinion that it was well merited, and should be carried into effect. We trust it will. It would be a violation of every principle of humanity for the President to interpose, and, in effect, to nullify the law against the Slave-trade. Of a cargo of 1,000 slaves taken from the coast of Africa for the West Indies, at least one-quarter, or 250 on the average, fell victims to the voyage, and are literally slaughtered in cold blood. Capt. GORDON is as responsible for the death of those lost on the voyage of the *Erie*, as if he had taken the life of each by his own hand. For once, when no doubt exists as to guilt, a terrible example should be made. It will do more to put a stop to the slave trade than a dozen war vessels on the African Coast. But this coast, the present war has compelled us to leave almost entirely unguarded—only a single ship being detailed for this purpose. Immunity extended to Capt. GORDON would undoubtedly lead to the fitting out, in our own harbor, of a large number of vessels for the trade. The *Augusta*, just seized, is a good illustration in point. She came very near escaping the clutches of the law. Nothing will deter people from engaging in this infamous but profitable traffic, but the fact that detection and conviction is certain to cost the life of the offenders. To pardon Capt. GORDON would be a most inhuman and mischievous step, and we trust that in this case the law will have its course without mitigation or delay.

The Struggle on Tuesday.

By the November election, the administration of the County officers was placed in the hands of men elected by a small minority of the people. The election which takes place on Tuesday—only one working day from the present—is to determine whether the administration of the City Government is to remain in possession of the same small, but powerful and reckless minority. The question needs no clearer statement. Mayor WOOD, in possession of the veto power, possesses a controlling influence over the legislative action of the Common Council. It is within his scope to give office to this friend and a contract to that, and to defeat any contract, or leave vacant any office in the disposition of which he has not some profitable pecuniary interest to exert for those who surround him clamoring for such bits of patronage. It is in this coalition of the Common Council and the Mayor that all the possibilities of corruption in municipal matters reside. The redemption of the City is to be effected either by revolutionizing the Common Council, or by placing in the office of Mayor a man of tried honesty and capacity, who shall support an honest minority of the Council in its antagonism to corruption. The latter task is the easiest. To match the elaborate machinery by which the Democracy carries ward by ward, and district by district, would overtask the languid efforts which are usually enlisted on the side of good government. But it is still possible to elect a Mayor, who shall be beyond the reach of suspicion, and this possibility, we believe, will be fully demonstrated on Tuesday by the choice of Mr. OPDYKE.

But this election is of more than local significance. Mr. WOOD enters the canvass an open sympathizer with the traitors of the South, and is, there is every reason to believe, a cordial sympathizer with their treason. He declares his desire to shield the South by the good offices of this City from the consequences of its own unspeakable guilt,—a guilt which has flooded myriads of hearthstones in the New World and the Old with ruin and distress. He is supported by those baser portions of the population, who consent to see the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, the National Flag, trampled under foot by rebels whose revolt is as causeless as it is implacable. The only journal which advocates his election is the New-York *Herald*, as long as it dared, the paid organ of insurrection, and still laboring assiduously, though indirectly, to defeat the federal Government in its efforts to foil the insurgents. This combination is in league with the traitors who have murdered our loyal citizens remorselessly, who hold some of our best and bravest in pestilential dungeons, and who about the necks of six of our noblest heros have placed halters, to be drawn when an equal number of their piratical cut-throats in our custody shall receive the just reward of their crimes. To defeat this unholy alliance is to support the Government. It is to prove that the loyalty of New-York is undiminished—that treason is as impotent as when in April last, in the persons of the editor of the *Herald* and of the Mayor, it cowered before an indignant uprising of the people, that there is no covenant between the population of this City and the freebooters, who ran because baffled in their design to pillage the City, and give over its firesides to the mercies of a brutal soldiery. In supporting Mr. GUNTHER, even had that candidate the faintest chance of an election, we do not defeat it. It cannot be forgotten that that gentlemen has not been as consistent in his support of the Government as is requisite in one offers himself as an embodiment of the loyal sentiment of the North. He has figured disagreeably in the so-called "peace movement," viz: a movement to inaugurate the permanent domination of rebellion over law and order. There is no sufficient antagonism between such a man and the more audacious and insolent accessory of treason; and we must look elsewhere for the needed antithesis. Mr. OPDYKE is in fact the only Union candidate. He represents the views and seeks the perfect success of the Administration. He is alike without league with or tenderness for treason. He is one with that patriotic sentiment which measures its sacrifices for the Republic by its love for republican institutions, which from the households of the people sends men to lay down their lives, and from the stores of the rich sends money to spend for the salvation of the country. In every respect he impersonates that magnificent enthusiasm which moved the loyal people of the North to their sturdy warfare against treason; and will more perfectly than any other give expression and furtherance to the popular will in his conduct of municipal affairs. The support of Mr. OPDYKE for the Mayor's office is not only therefore a dictate of a most necessary economy, but an inevitable duty of patriotism. Men who value Democratic institutions, and abhor a rebellion which proposes their overthrow, cannot vote for FERNANDO WOOD, and will only vote for Mr. GUNTHER under the impulse of a miserable delusion.

SOUTH CAROLINA CLIMATE.—One of the evening journals of this City has a terrible account of the pestilential climate of South Carolina, and the impossibility, except by fearful loss of life, of white soldiers retaining military occupation of the State, after they have conquered it. It argues that "if we attempt to hold, during the summer, by means of troops sent from the North, the ground we have gained in the winter campaign, we shall do it at an expense of life such as was never experienced in any battle; our armies must face a deadlier enemy than ever wielded weapons forged by man; they will be swept off by squadrons; the living will scarce suffice to bury the dead."

Now, as applied to South Carolina, in general, there could be no greater mistake than this. The larger part of the State is salubrious to the highest degree, and the Summer, as well as the Winter, climate is delightful. A low, narrow, swampy strip, near the coast, is malarious and fever-producing; but as soon as you reach the pine and sandhill country of the centre, (where it is to be hoped our troops will be before next Spring,) or the mountainous regions of the up-country, you come to a section that is not surpassed by any part of the globe in the healthfulness and longevity of its inhabitants. Columbia, the capital of the State, and in its centre, is famous for its salubrity; and, in the warmest Summer days, the thermometer rarely rises above ninety; while the mock-orange trees, the Pride-of-India, etc., which throw their dark umbrage over every balcony and house, soften and sweeten and cool the atmosphere till it raises the bodies of those who bathe in it to the raptures of the *dolce far niente*. We have no idea that the Government will keep our troops next Summer amid the coast-swamps. If they have possession of the middle part of the State, they will thereby control all its lower parts. The island of Port Royal, however, where our troops are now stationed, like some other of the sea-islands, is unsurpassed for its healthfulness. Planters flock there in Summer, and it is claimed that the yellow fever, or the equally terrible "country fever," never has visited it. The only difficulty we foresee is that, if once fairly moved into the heart of the State, our troops will find the climate so healthful and delightful, that few of them can ever again be induced to return to the less agreeable North.

The Fight at Fort Pickens.

We will so soon now have definite news from the scene of the late operations in Western Florida, that it is not worth while to attempt to ravel the skein of absurdities and contradictions which the rebels have been furnishing us for the last five days.

If the three different accounts from Old Point which we publish this morning—in which first one side is victorious, then the other, and finally the Deity is brought in as the Arbiter—if this does not satisfy every conceivable taste, from your's, O, reader! or FERNANDO WOOD'S, to MASON and SLIDELL'S, then even the Confederate imagination is incapable of satisfying the many-minded perusers of our telegrams.

There has been a fight there—that is certain. It has not been a rebel triumph—that is equally clear from the tenor of the dispatches, as well as from the absence of those victorious yells which have been sent North on the heels of every real or fancied rebel victory.

Our advices from secession sources this morning extend over four days from the time that hostilities commenced, and seem to go down to a time when either the "bugles sang truce," or one or other side was what HOLLINS would call "awfully peppered."

The fight commenced on Friday of week before last—the rebels wouldn't surely lie about dates. At five minutes past 10—the rebel horology may surely be relied upon—the big guns of Fort Pickens opened their mouths, and—to use a common but not very elegant figure—belched forth their bullets at the steamer *Times*. This was kept up all morning but the *Times* accepted the discharge uncomplainingly, and the same day saucily steamed up the bay eight miles to Pensacola, exhibiting "two or three little holes" as the result of Pickens' heavy fire. It appears also that Col. BROWN paid some attention to the Navy-yard and the rebel forts and batteries on the shore. In the meantime, the rebel guns—how many and which of these guns the Pensacola *Observer* saith not—had been opened on the fort, and for the whole day kept up their fire. The result of this (Friday) day's operations were—on the rebel side—one man and a woman killed, two or three little holes in the *Times*, and one shot in the ribs of the *Nelms*; on the National side, "terrible effects," and the greatest damage done to one of the ships—probably the frigate *Niagara*—which had "tried hard to come in."

During this time the people of Pensacola were so excited that they mounted on the house-tops—probably to cool themselves off.

Next day, (Saturday,) at 10:47 o'clock, the fire reopened—but how long it lasted, or what were its results, we are not told. The curtain is suddenly drawn, and we are left in the most uncomfortable suspense. The Pensacola editor only gives us a glimpse of the rebels, "determined to resist to the last extremity."

Of the operations last Sunday and Monday we know nothing; but an official rebel dispatch draws aside the curtain of Tuesday night last, when "everything is quiet about Pensacola."

All this still looks—as it looked yesterday—as if Col. BROWN had given BRAGG an "awful peppering," and had maintained his own position in the fort, but had made no advances against the rebels on the mainland.

THE RALLY AT COOPER UNION.—It is unsafe, as a rule, to found very dogmatic opinions upon the numbers present at a gathering favoring a political candidate, but the Opdyke meeting last evening deserves note as an exception. Not only numerically, but in point of hearty and earnest enthusiasm, it raised itself out of the category of mass meetings. Men, connected by veteran association with one or the other limb of the bifurcated Democracy, participated in the deliberations, swelled the chorus of cheers and robbed the proceedings entirely of partisan characteristics. Mr. OPDYKE is evidently something very much more than a Republican candidate. He is a National Union candidate—the candidate of all supporters of the Administration.

FROM HAVANA AND NASSAU.

Arrival of the British Mail Steamship Karnak.

The British mail steamship *Karnak*, from Havana Nov. 23, calling at Nassau Nov. 25, arrived here yesterday morning.

We are indebted to GEORGE ALLEN, Esq., the Purser, for files and memoranda.

The health of Havana and Nassau is good. Trade at both places was dull.

By the *Karnak* we have Nassau papers to the 23d, inclusive. There is no news of interest. We find no mention in the papers of the arrest of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL.

HAVANA MARKET.

Sugars dull: No. 12, 7¾r. @8¼r.; stock, about 20,000 boxes. Freight to the United States—nothing doing. Molasses—no stock, no transactions; nominal price, 3¾r. Exchange—London, 15@15¼, dull. New-York, 5@5¼ per cent. premium.

FIRE IN GRAND-STREET.—About 12 o'clock Friday night, a fire occurred in a tailor's store, occupied by BABADE & FRECKMAN, No. 218 Grand-street, which was soon extinguished by the firemen. The damage to the stock and fixtures was about $300; insured for $700 in the Manhattan Insurance Company. The building, which is owned by Mr. HOWE, was damaged about $25; fully insured. The origin of the fire is at present unknown.

The Levee at the Rocky Mountain Club—Call of the Rocky Mountain Club—Serenade by the Germania, &c.

By the arrangement of several prominent residents of this City, Major-Gen. FREMONT gave formal reception to his friends yesterday, at his rooms in the Astor House.

During the day, a large number of our citizens and [illegible] strangers, temporarily sojourning here, paid their respects to the General and Mrs. FREMONT, Miss [illegible] Fremont, the daughter of the distinguished [illegible], assisting in the reception. Visitors were met at the door by the General's aides-de-camp, Capts. Howard and Tracy and Lieuts. Hallowell and Raymond, who received their cards as they were announced by the attendants of the hotel, and introduced them. Among the most noted of the callers were Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, State Senators Sherman and Manierre, Hon. C. Wintrop Adams, Messrs. Moulton, Isaac Sherman, Colby Morris, S. L. Maconber, J. Sohn Rutherfurd, S. Lassar, E. Langdon, Wm. E. Dorr, and J. S. Davies.

Dr. Adelberg, who was with Gen. Fremont on his Western expedition, was also present during a part of the morning, and was very courteously useful in aiding the communication of a number of German citizens with Gen. Fremont, whom he informed that a Committee of Eleven, appointed at a German meeting held on Monday night last, were desirous of paying their respects to one whom they so greatly esteemed, in a marked and formal manner. The General, in expressing the gratification that such a mark of confidence and sympathy would give him, at the same time did not conceal his earnest wish to avoid any and every demonstration of a public character at this time. However, he would receive his German friends as private citizens, and it was understood that they should call in the evening. A delegation from the Rocky Mountain Club of Brooklyn also were admitted in the afternoon, but with only a cordial greeting, the General declining any further remark or demonstration.

The visit of Mr. Beecher was a notable incident of the day. He was accompanied by his son, in military uniform, and the welcome extended to both, and by them reciprocated, was extremely pleasant.

THE SERENADE.

At about 9½ P. M., the quiet occupants of the hotel were somewhat agreeably surprised by the sound of choral music, executed by a mass of manly voices in the corridor immediately adjacent to Gen. Fremont's apartments.

The Arion Gesangverein—a celebrated singing club, which, upon more than one occasion, has borne away the palm for vocal melody, at the great yearly singing festivals held at different points of the country for half a generation past—had assembled on the stairway to the number of some forty or fifty singers who were, perhaps, the choice of the one hundred and fifty, composing the *verein*, and, without further ceremony, opened the serenade with the magnificent chorus:

"Gruesst Dich viel tausend Mal!" which was nobly sung—Mr. Benckhahn, President of the Club, leading. Several of the chorists were of operatic fame and success.

Immediately after the first piece, the following gentlemen, composing the Committee of Eleven and its adjuncts, were ushered into Gen. Fremont's room, introduced by Dr. Adelberg, viz.: Messrs. W. Kopp, late of the *New-Yorker Demokrat*; Dr. Dulon, Gen. Siegel's father-in-law; A. Willmann, Chairman of the Committee proper; J. Kupper, Secretary of the Tenth Ward German Republican Club; H. Grube, F. Kapp, Dr. Kessman, Dr. Segnitz, William M. Weissenbirch, W. Goetze, J. Friedeborn, J. Stegel, Albert Siegel, brother of Gen. Siegel; H. Engel, and Theodore J. Glaubensklee. Each was warmly shaken by the hand by Gen. Fremont, and subsequently presented to Mrs. Fremont and Capts. Tracy and Howard. The General was in full fatigue uniform, and appeared to advantage, although somewhat careworn. Mrs. Fremont was in apparently fine spirits, and entertained her guests very affably.

Mr. Frederick Kapp, a gentleman of some literary note in Germany and the United States, on taking the General by the hand, briefly expressed, on behalf of the Committee, the sentiments that had brought them to his presence, concluding with the hope that "the views he had promulgated in Missouri might speedily become the principles of the war."

To this Gen. Fremont responded in but a few almost inaudible words, thanking the Committee and the body of German Americans they represented, for a kind confidence which had been with him from the borders of Kansas thus far on his journey. No speech was made during the reception, nor was any allusion to delicate State questions uttered, beyond the phrases we record.

After some fifteen minutes passed in social conversation, in which Capt. Tracy remarked that when he, under Gen. Lyon, was on guard at the St. Louis Arsenal with some 200 Union soldiers, and the Secessionists were encamped outside of the city with a large force, intending to surprise and capture the garrison and the quantity of arms in their custody, the Germans were the very first to volunteer, and were the eventual source of their safety and subsequent success, the Club sang two fine patriotic anthems from among their best, and the company withdrew.

Meanwhile, bands returning from public meetings, halted outside, on Broadway, and played the "Star Spangled Banner," "Hail Columbia" and "Viva L'America," and it was quite eleven o'clock ere the hotel subsided into its wonted quiet.

Civic Honors to Commander Wilkes.

Commander Wilkes was to have left Boston last night by the late train, which arrives here this morning. In response to the resolutions inviting him to accept a public demonstration from the Common Council of this City, he has written the following reply:

BOSTON, Nov. 29, 1861.

SIR: I received your communication containing the resolutions adopted by the Common Council, and approved by his Honor the Mayor of the City of New-York, with much gratification that my conduct has met the approval of my fellow-citizens of New-York. I hereby accept, with great pleasure, your invitation so kindly expressed, and will notify you, as Chairman of the Joint Special Committee, on my arrival in my native city, the time and place to receive the members of the Committee. I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
CHARLES WILKES,
Captain U. S. Navy.

To Isaac Dayton, Chairman of Special Committee, New-York.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A Singular Case—Melancholy Death of an Officer at the Metropolitan Hotel.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday afternoon, at the Metropolitan Hotel, upon the body of Maj. Daniel J. Sutherland, late of the United States Army, who was found dead in his room at that hotel, at an early hour yesterday morning. The facts of the case as developed by the evidence given at the inquest, were as follows: Maj. Sutherland arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel on Thanksgiving day, from Philadelphia. After dinner, on Friday, he went up to his room, attended by a waiter of the hotel. This was the last that was seen of him alive. About 4 o'clock yesterday morning, the night-watchman was passing through the hall near deceased's room, and saw the door open and the gas burning. Thinking this unusual at so late an hour, he walked to the door, and there saw Sutherland lying on the floor in a pool of blood. He at once notified the Clerk in the office. Dr. Quackenboss was sent for, who came and made an examination. Upon the inquest the Doctor testified as follows: "I found him lying on the floor in a pool of blood; he was dead, the body cold; he had probably been dead two hours when I saw him; I found that he had a contussed wound over his right eye, and a lasceration of the scalp on the left side of the head; I searched the room and everything in it, but could find no weapon of any kind, not even a pocket-knife; he had all his clothes on, even to his hat; I was present at the *post-mortem* examination, and, in my opinion, the immediate cause of his death was exhaustion from hemorrhage and congestion of the membranes of the brain." Dr. Bouton, who made the *post-mortem*, testified that he found a contused lacerated wound on the nose, an inch in length also a similar wound over the right eye, and a smaller wound on the left parietal bone. The body was in a bloodless condition. The cause of death was hemorrhage from the wounds above mentioned, and congestion of the membranes of the brain."

The clerk of the hotel testified that deceased was formerly a Major in the regular army, and more recently had held the office of Paymaster, but owing to some defalcations, he had been cashiered a few months since. A man named George W. Butler was examined, and testified that three years ago he was employed as a coachman to the deceased: that at that time he resided in Washington, and had, a short time previous, been married to a Miss Nicholson of that city. A letter, dated a few days since, was found upon the body, in deceased's handwriting, addressed in a very neat, business hand to Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania. In this letter he solicits an appointment as Colonel of a Pennsylvania Regiment. Among other qualifications for the office, he informs the Governor that he served through the Mexican campaign, first as Quartermaster, under Gen. Scott, and afterwards as Commissary; that he commanded a detachment under Gens. Quitman and Shields, in the storming of Chapultepec, and was twice brevetted for services in the field upon that occasion. He further stated that he was the son of Hon. J. R. Sutherland, of Philadelphia. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the evidence. The deceased was 36 years of age, and born in Philadelphia.

Changes among the Police.—*Appointments*—John Davenport, to the Third, and Thomas L. Buhan, to the Sixth Precinct, Brooklyn; David B. Mellish, to the Central Office; Wm. Govart, to the Ninth Precinct; Levi Miller, to the Fourth; James F. Rogers, to the Twenty-seventh; Duncan S. Campbell and Edward Kelly, to the Twenty-ninth.

Resignations.—Robert Horenden, of the Sixth Precinct, Brooklyn; James Burr, of the Third, New-York, and John D. Lankton, of the Fifth.

Dismissals.—Douglass F. O'Brien, from the Twenty-fourth Precinct; Joseph Brown from the Eleventh; Mathew Fitzsimmons, from the Fifteenth.

Transfers.—Henry Eutner from the Seventeenth, to the Thirteenth Precinct; Francis Creamer from the Twenty seventh, to the Eleventh; Theodore H. Abbott from the Ninth, to the Eleventh.

Promotions.—Stephen P. Walmsley, of the Eleventh Precinct, made roundsman of the Ninth, Brooklyn. Officer A. John Munger, of the Thirtieth Precinct, has resigned his position, and accepted an appointment as Assistant Engineer on the United States gunboat *Mercedita*, now lying at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

The Accident to the Steamer Francis Skiddy on the North River.—The accident to the steamer *Francis Skiddy*, of the New York and Troy line, on Thursday night last, was occasioned by that vessel coming in collision with the sloop *W. W. Reynolds*, at a point not far from Poughkeepsie. It is said the sloop displayed no light, consequently the pilot of the *Skiddy* did not discover her until too late to prevent disaster. The concussion caused a fracture in one of the boilers of the steamer, through which the steam escaped and scalded several persons, two of them fatally. Robert Harder, a cook, and Isaac Bloomer, a fireman, are the names of the killed. Their bodies were taken to Poughkeepsie, where an inquest was held. No one belonging to the sloop was injured.

Homicide at Harlem.—Coroner Jackman yesterday held an inquest upon the body of Thomas Curran, an Irishman, aged 25 years, who died from injuries received on the afternoon of the 28th inst. On that day the deceased and Wm. Hurley, the latter a member of the Eighty-eighth Regiment of New-York Volunteers, had a quarrel in the grocery-store of Michael Sullivan, corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street and Fourth-avenue. During the affray Hurley seized an ax, with which he struck deceased on the head. The blow fractured his skull, and knocked him senseless to the floor. He lived till the next day, but was insensible from the time of receiving the blow. Hurley immediately made his escape and has not yet been arrested.

Fatal Accident to a Young Profligate.—Friday night, an attempt was made, by six or seven of the boys who are inmates of the "House of Reception for Juvenile Delinquents," situated at No. 71 West Thirteenth-street, to escape from their place of confinement. The manner in which they proposed to take leave was as follows: They took sheets from their beds, and with them tied several benches together, and in this way attempted to let themselves down from the fourth-story window to the pavement. The first one who tried the experiment fell from an upper window to the pavement, and was instantly killed. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

Hotel Change.—We understand that Mr. J. G. Briggs, who has been for some years the popular and successful proprietor of the Brandreth House, in Broadway, has retired from that establishment, and given place to his brother, Mr. C. L. Briggs. If the latter gentleman succeeds in maintaining for the house the reputation given to it by his brother, he will accomplish all he can reasonably desire. The *prestige* of the name of Dr. Brandreth, who is the owner of the building, has given this elegant hotel a reputation which, backed up by the energy and enterprise of Mr. Briggs, commends it to the favor and patronage of the whole community.

The Thirty-fifth-street Murder.—James McKiernan, who was stabbed by Lieut. Mulvahill; on the morning of the 28th inst., in Thirty-fifth-street, died yesterday, at his residence. The Coroner held an inquest upon the body, and the jury rendered a verdict that deceased came to his death from injuries inflicted by Edward Mulvahill. The accused was then fully committed by the Coroner. In answer to the usual questions, he stated that he is a native of Ireland, aged 22 years, and resides in Third-street in this City.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

An Unknown Woman Found With Her Neck Broken in an Unoccupied House.—Yesterday afternoon the agent of house No. 272 Pacific-street, which has been unoccupied for some time, took a person into the house to view the premises, when at the bottom of the stairs leading from the first story into the basement, they were startled at seeing the dead body of a woman. She had apparently fallen head foremost down the stairs, and was found with her head and shoulders down, between the lowest step and the door at the bottom of the stairs, with her neck broken. A bonnet and other articles of female wearing apparel were found in a room on the third story, probably belonging to the deceased. It is supposed that she gained admittance to the house several days ago, through a window found to be unfastened, with a view of lodging there, and, while attempting to gain the basement, being intoxicated, she accidentally fell down the stairs, and was instantly killed. The Coroner was notified, and an inquest will be held on the body to-day. The deceased was a middle-aged woman, and wore a mixed straw bonnet

Large Receipt of Taxes.—Yesterday being the last day for paying taxes without paying an additional per centage, Mr. Collector Driggs and his aids had their hands full during business hours. The total receipts yesterday alone amounted to more than $500,000—exceeding, by more than $200,000, the receipts of any other day since Brooklyn became a city. The Collector did not get through with the business at his office, incident to the receipt of so large a sum of money, until a late hour last night, when that officer accompanied by Detectives Van Wagner and Folk, conveyed the treasure to the vaults of the Williamsburgh City Bank for safe-keeping.

Died of his Injuries.—The lad named Frank Brien, who was shot on Thanksgiving Day by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of another boy named Mortimer Roberts, died yesterday from the effects of the injuries received. The deceased resided with his parents on Front-street, Eastern District.

Vespers.—Vespers will be introduced for the first time in Rev. Dr. Farley's Church (Unitarian) this evening.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Nov. 30—1 P. M.

Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and no sales. Corn dull and unchanged; sales 6,000 bush. at 40c. Whisky steady: sales 120 bbls. at 16½c. @17c. Freights dull: Wheat to Rochester 6c. *Imports*—8,000 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bush. Wheat, 15,000 bush. Corn. *Exports*—24,000 bush. Wheat, 16,000 bush. Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 30.

Flour dull at $5 37½. Wheat—Sales 6,000 bushels at $1 33@$1 36 for red, and $1 43@$1 45 for white. Corn—Sales 5,000 bushels at 63c. Mess Pork unchanged. Lard, 9c.@9½c. Rio Coffee, 16½c.@17c. Whisky dull.

Passengers Sailed.

Nov. 30—*In steamship Saxonia, for Hamburg, &c.*—Prince Constantin von Wrede, Moscow; Mrs. C. E. H. Johns, New-York; Miss Johns, New-York; C. Graefenheim, New-York; P. Laroque, New-York; C. C. Shöttler, New-York; E. Shultz, Hoboken; George Ludecke, New-York; Bernhard Bieber, St. Louis; Helmuth Seyth, St. Louis; Fr. Schlecair, New-York; J. Voegeler, New-York; Miss Emilie Voegeler, New-York; Jul. Bünemann, St. Louis; Ernest Metge, New-York; Charles Estinjoy, New-York; H. Doescher, San Francisco; John Hodsoll, England; Mrs. Maria Wiesenhöfer, N. Y.; Wm. Siebrecht, N. Y.; L. Wallon, St. Louis; P. A. Nelson, N. Y.; Joh. Chr. Becker, R. Schwarzenback, Mrs. Carolino Walton, L., Goldenberg, Heinr. Harriges, Mr. & Mrs. Severit, New-York; Joh. Busche, Minnesota; Jodorico Rey, Havana; Juan B. Manene, H. Heinemann, New-York; Ed. Traube, St. Louis; Paul Chatelus, New-York; D. Spreckels, H. Holtzmann, San Francisco; Miss Adelheid Kohle, St Louis; Mrs. H. Bourgoin, Miss Catharine Bodewick, Joh. Von Ohm, A. Kunert, New-York, and others in steerage—Total, 158.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Karnak, form Havana and Nassau, N.P.—Lieut.-Col. McDonald, Second W. I. Regiment, lady and child, J. P. Alfonso and servant, M. Ottevo, Miss E. C. Elveira, Miss Jane Holland, Messrs. A. Schonfeld, A. L. de Santana, Thos. Hughes, Jno. B. Forcade, G. Evans, F. K. Somers, A. Castendyk, S. A. Emmerson, F. Davis, J. S. Donahue, M. Servics, A. J. Adderley, G. S. Perura, S. Mora, Salas Loaiza, Alex. Melin, A. Wharton, J. B. Hannah, C. Preston, J. Bradbury, T. J. Davidson, B. Bradbury, J. Bradley, Mr. Pellez, lady and infant.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 05 | Sun sets.... 4 34 | Moon sets.... 5 05
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 7 00 | Gov. Island. 7 49 | Hell Gate.... 9 11

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, Nov. 30.

Cleared.

Steamers Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Kenebec, ——, Philadelphia; Bristol, Charles, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Ships Rufus Choate, Rich, Havre, Hallett & Camman; Lydia, Nickels, Gibraltar, for orders, H. Benner; John R. Ryerson, Latham, London, J. & N. Smith & Co.

Barks Harriet Cann, Chipman, Gloucester, Edmiston Brothers; Teresa, Foster, St. Thomas and Maracaibo, Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Brigs Santuice, (Span.,) Lopez, St. Jago de Cuba, J. H. & L. Escoriaza; Jordan, Roberts, Londonderry, Craig & Nicol.

Schooners James Lawrence, Botsford, Port Lewis, Mauritius, Wakeman, Dimon & Co.; Howard Ritman, (Br.,) Robbins, Barbados, D. Starr; Excelsior, Newman, Norwalk, N. Briggs & Co.; Haxall, Bogart, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; Wolcott, Parker, Boston, H. Dayton & Co.; Youth, (Br.,) Hyman, Cardenas, Thomas Middleton.

Sloop Mary Adelaide, Conover, ——, T. G. Benton & Sons.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Ocean Queen, Seabury, Port Royal Nov. 27, at 1:30 P. M., to C. Vanderbilt. Has five hospital nurses on board.

U. S. steam transport Commerce, Hunter, Locust Point, in ballast.

Steamship Karnak, (Br.,) Le Mesurier, Havana Nov. 23, and Nassau 25th, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard.

Steamer Kennebec, Houghtaelin, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship D. L. Choate, (of Boston,) Currier, Dublin Oct. 2, in ballast to D. L. Choate. Was up to George's Banks Nov. 3; experienced heavy N. W. gales most of the time since.

Bark Nugget, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Brownwell, Yabacoa, P. R., Nov. 6, with sugar, &c., to Thos. James. Nov. 8, saw a schr. ashore on the W. end of Porto Rico; had all her spars and rigging standing; could not ascertain what she was. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Lyngoer, (Norw.,) Hendrickson, Bristol 40 ds., in ballast, to order. Nov. 22, lat. 40 53, lon. 66 58, saw a fore-and-aft schooner, painted black; all spars and rigging standing; had mainsail set, which was blown into ribbons; saw no one on board.

Bark Siren Queen, (of Fairhaven,) Austin, New-Bedford 3 ds., in ballast, to R. W. Cameron. Will load for Sydney, N. S. W.

Brig Canton, (Br., of Digby, N. S.,) Sulis, Yubacoa, P. R., Nov. 3, with sugar to P. I. Nevius & Son. Left no Am. vessels. Has experienced strong N. N. W. gales the entire passage.

Brig Eliza Ann McAdam, (Br., of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Adams, Humacoa 36 ds., with sugar, &c., to Brett, Son & Co. Experienced heavy N. W. gales the entire passage.

Brig Locomotive, (Br., of Bristol,) Jones, Rio Janeiro Sept. 14, with coffee to Aymar & Co. Had some heavy weather on the passage.

Brig Favorita, (Dutch,) Hueck, Curacoa Nov. 11, with salt, &c., to Jas. Foulk's Sons. Had strong N. and N. W. gales S. of Hatteras.

Brig Tyro, (Br., of Windsor, N. S.,) Holmes, San Juan, Cuba, 19 ds., with sugar to master.

Schr. Zebra, (tern, of Labave, N. S.,) Cashno, Savanna la Mar Nov. 3, with logwood to master.

Schr. Garland, (of East Machias,) Norton, Savanna la Mar Nov. 8, with logwood and pimento to F. Talbot.

Schr. A. F. Linnell, Percival, Malaga 65 ds., with fruit to Gomez, Wallas & Co.

Schr. Sea Breeze, Coombs, Elizabethport, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Bay State, Verrill, Elizabethport, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Lion, Furbush, Elizabethport, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Mary Mankin, Beers, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. Philando Armstrom, Connell, Boston, with mdse. for Philadelphia.

Schr. D. S. Mershon, Kelley, Providence, for Phila.

Schr. Hiawatha, Ingraham, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Esquimaux, Briggs, Poughkeepsie, for Dighton.

WIND—Sunset, N. W.]

Below.

Bark Iris, (Br.,) from Dublin.

Bark (probably Lyngood, Br.,) from Bristol.

Brig Gorgita, (Br.,) Denwith, from Antwerp Oct. 24.

Also one ship, unknown.

Marine Disasters for the Month of November, and a Synopsis of the Disasters for the Past Ten Months.

We are indebted to a record kept by I. H. Upton, Secretary of the American Shipmasters' Association, for the following list of disasters for November, and the synopsis for the previous ten months. A number of vessels reported British are of American build, and have been registered as British since the commencement of the rebellion. Those vessels marked *a*, were abandoned; *c*, collisions; *d*, dismasted; *f*, fire; *j*, jettison cargo; *m*, missing; *p*, put in ports in distress; *r*, returned; *s*, stranded.

STEAMERS.

Date.	Name.	Where from.	Where to.
8.	Hunter, *p*	Chicago	In port.
29.	Keystone State, *m*	Detroit	Milwaukee.
9.	Mendota, *p*	Chicago	Buffalo.
12.	North Briton, Br.,	Montreal	Liverpool.
14.	N.S. De Regla, Sp. p.	New-York	Havana.
21.	Osceola, *s*	New-York	Port Royal.
13.	Prony, Fr., *s*	France	Cruise.
9.	Union, *s*	Hampton Roads	Port Royal.

SHIPS.

25.	Arcole, *r*	New-York	Falmouth, Eng.
5.	Audubon, *s*	Gaddwick	Antwerp.
2.	Adirondack, *p*	Moulmein	Europe.
4.	Boston Light, *j*	New-York	San Francisco.
6.	City of Mobile, *p*		New-York.
6.	Contest, *j*	New-York	San Francisco.
16.	Corinthian, *p*	Cardiff	Alicante.
14.	E. Z., *s*	Liverpool	New-York.
7.	Hannibal, *a*	New-London	Whaling.
29.	Island Queen, *p*	Salina	Queenstown.
4.	Jos. Peabody, *j*	Swansea	Hong Kong.
4.	Infernal, Fr., *f*	Valparaiso	In port.
13.	John W. White, *p*	Hong Kong	Shanghai.
3.	Maritana, *s*	Liverpool	Boston.
2.	Paragon, *p*	Liverpool	Calcutta.
2.	Polar Star, *s*	New-Bedford	Whaling.
23.	Planter, *p*	New-York	Havre.
20.	Reindeer, *s*	Calcutta	Bombay.
21.	Sov'n of the Seas, *f*	Liverpool	Sydney.
13.	Staghound, *f*	Sunderland	San Francisco.
1.	Storm King, *j*	New-York	San Francisco.
4.	Wm. Brown, *f*	London	New-Zealand.

BARKS.

4.	Agnes Garl'd, Br., *s*	Havre	New-York.
2.	Benj. Haliett, *a*	Philadelphia	Glasgow.
25.	Cordelia, *a*	Philadelphia	Cork.
25.	Garland, Br., *a*	New-York	Cork.
9.	Indus, *p*	New-York	
3.	N. Cogswell, *s*	Malaga	Boston.
12.	Saxon, Br., *s*	Grimsby	Para.
1.	Timandra, *s*	Montevideo	Bahia.

BRIGS.

9.	G. F. Williams, *m*	New-York	Cette.
8.	Isaac Carver, *d*	Searsport	Washington.
21.	Icarian, *s*	New-York	Matanzas.
21.	Judge Whitman, *a*	Boston	Fort Monroe.
19.	L'd Clarendon, Br., *p*	New-York	Cork.
11.	Louisa, Br., *a*	St. George, N. B.	Hayti.
25.	Minnehaha, Br., *r*	New-York	Plymouth, Eng.
2.	Melbourne, Br., *a*	Porto Rico	London.
11.	Napier, Br., *m*	Havana	New-York.
14.	Peerless, Br., *s*	Bermuda	New-York.
13.	Seraphim, *s*	Rio de Janeiro	Baltimore.
6.	Standard, Br., *p*	New-York	Guadaloupe.
4.	Thos. Tileston, *s*	Sagua la Grande	New-York.
14.	Velona, *p*	Eastport	Cork.

SCHOONERS.

8.	Banner, *s*	Bangor	Hartford.
5.	Canton, *s*	Bangor	Lynn.
5.	Chas. A. Stetson, *s*	Swampscott	In port.
9.	Clifton, Br., *m*	Matanzas	New-York.
5.	Elliott, *a*	New-York	Demerara.
9.	E. K. Kane, *s*	Gloucester	Fishing.
9.	Eliza M. Smith, *c*	Albany	New-Bedford.
2.	Gipsey, *a*		
8.	Independence, *s*	Bangor	Kennebunk.
10.	J. & P. Chase, *s*	South Dennis	In port.
7.	Jas. H. Stroup, *s*	Boston	Philadelphia.
12.	Jos. A. Smith, *m*	Millbridge	New-York.
1.	John Silver, *s*	St. Lawrence Riv.	
8.	Morn'g Light, Br., *f*	Halifax	Baltimore.
11.	Melrose, Br., *m*	Yarmouth	Boston.
12.	Mary A. Sun, Br., *a*	Pernambuco	Queenstown.
29.	Nourmahal, Br., *a*	Cardenas	New-York.
17.	Paragon, *a*	Provincetown	Yarmouth.
6.	Packet, *s*	Portland	Wareham.
10.	Rambler, *s*	Harwich	In port.
8.	Rio, Br., *a*	Lepraux	Boston.
6.	Retrieve, *p*	Sippican	Whaling.
8.	Susan, *s*	Nantucket	New-Bedford.
5.	Typhoon, *p*	Trieste	Trieste.
5.	Union, *s*	Machias	Boston.

SYNOPSIS OF THE DISASTERS FOR THE ELEVEN MONTHS OF 1861.

	Sts.	Sps.	Brs.	Bgs.	Sch	Total.	Estim'd Loss
January	6	38	29	12	25	110	$2,939,600
February	5	21	19	18	27	90	2,403,700
March	7	31	28	13	26	105	2,848,500
April	4	25	20	20	42	111	1,617,550
May	5	26	16	17	32	96	2,825,600
June	2	5	10	8	10	35	923,500
July	4	15	8	16	26	69	932,500
August	4	13	9	11	19	56	576,900
September	2	10	9	6	12	39	956,450
October	2	10	13	10	17	51	700,350
November	8	22	8	14	25	77	1,200,900
Totals	49	216	168	159	309	892	$17,716,050

Miscellaneous.

Ship Ashore.—There is a large ship ashore on Brigantine Beach. No further particulars. The wrecking schr. Ringgold, Capt. Merritt, left at midnight with a gang of men, steam-pumps, &c., to her assistance.

A letter received by Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters, dated Malaga, Nov. 8, 1861, states that there was a report that a Southern privateer, a 3-masted schr., painted black, was cruising off that port, but it needed confirmation. It probably has arisen from a similarity of appearance to a vessel that was off Malta on the 24th ult., where the commander gave a receipt to a pilot, signed Shakespeare, and on the 29th ult. a similar vessel was seen in the Straits of Messina, a large part of her crew being blacks. There have been easterly gales in the Mediterranean, and it is just possible that the same vessel may have been off there as reported.

Disaster.—The Br. ship John Pink, from Montreal for Liverpool, is ashore about 1½ miles below Father Point. She lies head on, and set breaking over her. She went on during a gale from the east, with snow. The following is her cargo: 120 bbls. flour, 1,000 W. I. staves, 500 pipe-staves, 15,000 bushels of corn.

Fayal, Oct. 24.—The ship Esther G. Barney, of New-York, Barney, from Newport, Eng., with coal, for Boston, has put in here, leaking badly, having experienced a heavy gale on the 14th inst., and was compelled to throw overboard part of cargo.

Liverpool, Nov. 16.—The wreck of the ship Henry Clay, (previously reported,) was sold on the 12th inst., for £161, and various stores producing £100 more. About 200 bales of cotton has been sold at auction, producing upwards of £3,000. The remainder of the cargo is also badly damaged, and will be sold.

Spoken, &c.

Alice A.—Br. schr., from St. John, N. B., for Havana, Nov. 19, lat. 33 33, lon. 73 6.

Daniel Webster—bark, of and for Boston, from Malaga, Oct. 18, lat. 34 41, lon. 32 38.

Wm. Larrobee—brig, from Portland for Havana, 4 ds. out, Nov. 17, lat. 34 44, lon. 67 51.

Foreign Ports.

At Curacoa, Nov. 11, bark Eagle, Baker, for New-York in 3 ds.; brig Belle, Miller, hence, dischg.; schr. Ephraim & Anna, for New-York in 4 ds.

At Savanna la Mar, Nov. 8, schr. Treasury, for Philadelphia in 6 ds. The Br. schr. Eleanor, for Boston, sld. Nov. 3.

At Nassau, Nov. 19, arr. schr. Levi Rowe, Weller, New-York; 22d, Geo. H. Eness, Higgs, do.

Cleared—16th, schr. Albion, Stevenson, New-York; 18th, ship Rowan Free, Worwell, do.; 23d, schr. Levi Kome, Keller, do.

Sailed—20th, schr. John J. Finlayson, Flemming, New-York.

The Br. ship Rowan Free, of Liverpool, Worwell, master, from Havana to New-York, with 1,500 boxes of sugar, &c., arrived on the 7th inst. at Nassau, N. P., in charge of the wreckers, having got ashore on the Bahama Banks.

[PER CITY OF BALTIMORE.]

Arrived from New-York—15th, Argean, Dunkirk Lucie Ring, Rockabite, St. Louis and St. Nazaire, Marseilles; F. H. Russell, Bordeaux; Marshfield, Havre; 16th, P. F. Gaban and Derimian, Bremen; Jason, Portsmouth; S. A. Nichols, Warren Point; Percy, Cork; 18th, Rhine, Deal.

Arrived from Philadelphia—16th, J. Crandall, at Youghall.

Arrived from Baltimore—16th, Elina, at Bremen; 18th, E. Everett, Texel.

Men.—The Alexander Marshall, from Liverpool for New-York, put back on the 19th inst.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price. PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS in elegant styles.
KYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

Wortman—Dunland.—On Wednesday, Nov. 27, by Rev. J. H. Suydam, Sylvanus W. Wortman, of New Lotts, L. I., to Ruth Amanda Dunland, of Flatlands, L. I.

DIED.

Doughty.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 27, at 11 o'clock P. M., after a short but severe illness, Emma Josephine, youngest daughter of George S. and Mary Ann Doughty, aged 6 years and 5 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, Dec. 1, at 1 P. M., from the residence of her parents, 4th-av., between 83d and 84th sts.

Kissam.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Nov. 28, of pneumonia, Richard S. Kissam, M. D., aged 53 years.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, at the Dutch Reformed Church, corner of Lafayette-place and 4th-st., on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock.

Falls.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Nov. 28, Mary Hunn, only child of De Witt C. and Georgiana F. Falls, in the 4th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Dec. 1, at 1 o'clock, from No. 7 West 24th-st., without further invitation.

Robert.—In this City, on Friday night, Nov. 29, of dropsy, Miss Emily W. Robert, aged 40 years.

The friends of the deceased, and of Mr. and Mrs. P. T. Ruggles, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from No. 14 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Monday, Dec. 2, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Trembley.—At Bergen Point, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 28, Wm. W., infant son of Geo. W. and Kate L. Trembley, aged 3 months.

New-York Academy of Medicine.—The members of the New-York Academy of Medicine are requested to meet this day, (Sunday,) Dec. 1, 1861, at 1½ o'clock P. M., at the small Chapel of the University, to join the funeral procession of their late associate, Dr. Richard S. Kissam.

C. HENSCHEL, M. D.,
S. S. HUBBARD, M. D.,
GOUVERNEUR M. SMITH, M. D.,
Committee of Arrangements.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 621.—Nov. 30, 1861.
22, 30, 23, 2, 59, 66, 29, 32, 17, 61, 36, 44.

Kentucky, Class 622.—Nov. 30, 1861.
5, 54, 41, 21, 17, 29, 45, 7, 6, 69, 23, 62, 73.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
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Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

References.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Mothers! Mothers!! Moth

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Nov. 30, 1861.

$2,000	Kentucky St. 6s. 75	10	Mich. S. & N. I. R. 18
1,000	Ill. Canal Reg. B. 80	50	Erie R. Pref....b10 54⅛
1,000	Ill. Cen. 6s, '53. 81⅜	100	do.....b15 54⅛
16,000	Mo. State 6s..s10 41¼	100	do.....b10 54⅛
3,000	do.....41¼	50	do.....54⅛
10,000	do.....41	50	Hud. Riv. R....b10 38
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 1s.100⅜	100	do.....38⅛
5,000	Erie R. 1st M. Ba.103	200	do.....37⅝
2,000	E. R. 2 M. Bs, '63 87⅛	10	do.....37⅜
7,000	H. R. R. 1st mtg. 103⅛	50	do.....s60 37⅜
1,000	M.C. & p.c. 1st mtg.	600	do.....38
	S. F. C. bonds..... 91	50	Harlem Railroad... 12
1,000	M. S. & N. 2d mtge As. 59	550	Ill. Cent. R. Scrip. 61
2,000	N. Ia. 1st mtge..... 83⅛	200	Cl. & Pittsb. R..... 13⅛
1,000	T. H. & A. 2d mtg 30	50	do.....b30 14
1,000	D. L. & W. R. 1st mt. 96⅛	150	M. S. & N. I. G. S. 37
175	Pacific M. S. Co.. 87	50	do.....37⅛
50	do.....b10 87	100	do.....37⅛
50	do.....s30 87	23	Panama Railroad. 113
50	do.....87⅜	95	do.....b30 113
550	New-York Cen. R.... 78⅜	50	do.....112
500	do.....b3 78⅜	85	Clev., Col. & Cin. R. 99
250	do.....s30 78⅜	100	Chi. & Chic. R..... 71
150	do.....78⅜	100	do.....s30 70¾
100	do.....b10 78⅜	300	Clev. & Tol. R..... 34
50	do.....b5 78⅜	100	do.....33⅞
30	Erie Railway..... 37⅜	300	do.....33⅞
100	do.....37⅜	50	Chi. & R. I. R....b3 53⅛
250	do.....b3 37⅜	200	do.....53⅜
200	do.....37⅜	100	do.....53⅞
50	do.....b10 37⅜	100	do.....53⅜
100	do.....b10 37⅜	50	Chic., B. & Q. R..s30 60
50	do.....b30 37⅜	25	do.....60¾
25	Mich. Cen. R..... 49⅞	7	do.....60
375	do.....c 49	6	Mil. & P. Du C. R.. 20
50	do.....49¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	U. S. 5s, '71..Cou. 82⅜	100	N. Y. Cen. R....s10 78⅛
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou. 93⅛	140	do.....78⅜
1,000	Penn. St. 6s, '90... 42	5	Erie Railway Pref. 53⅛
10,000	Mo. State 6s..b30 40⅜	50	Hudson River R.... 38
2,000	do.....40⅜	100	do.....s10 37⅞
15,000	do.....40⅜	50	Erie Railway.....s10 37⅞
1,000	N. C. State 6's... 61	50	do.....31
21,500	Or. W. La. 1st m'ge 90	1600	do.....s10 30⅞
2,000	Bro'k'n C. W. l.. 96⅜	50	Ill. Cen. R. S'p..s30 60⅜
1,000	N. Y. Central 1s.101	40	Clev. & Pitts. R.... 14⅜
1,000	Ill. Central 8. Bs. 87⅜	150	Cleve. & Tol. R..... 33⅜
2,000	C., B. & Q. sp. c. bs. 62⅜	100	do.....b30 33⅛
26	Del. & Rnd. Can. Co. 94⅜	25	Chi. & Rock I. R.... 53¼
10	Pacific Mail S. Co.. 86¾	50	Mil. & P. Du C. R.... 20
40	do.....86	12	M. & P. Du C. 2d Pr'f. 60

SATURDAY, Nov. 30—P. M.

The Stock Market was ¼@1 ₱ cent. lower on the Railway shares, as compared with the last prices of Friday afternoon. The English advices by the *City of Baltimore* and the contradictory news from Fort Pickens unsettled the market, and while sellers moved with some caution, the disposition of prices was to lower figures. Late in the afternoon the bidding was rather steady again, and the demand in advance of the offers to sell at the printed rates of the Second Board. The following were about the last prices:

N. Y. Central	78⅜	Michigan Central	48⅜
Erie	37	Erie Preferred	53⅛
Reading	39	Missouris	40⅜
Toledo	33¾	Pacific	86⅜
Mich. Guaranteed	37	Panama	111½
Mich. Southern	17	U. S. Bonds, 1881	93

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $827,526 including $83,887 for Treasury Notes, and $64,940 for Customs; payments, $2,912,597, including redeemed 6 ₱ cent. notes; balance, this afternoon, $6,961,127.

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	86¾	Market	83
City	105	Nassau	81½
Phenix	88¾	Corn Exchange	65
Butchers' & Drovers'	103	St. Nicholas	66
National	87	Marine	80
Commerce	80½	Commonwealth	70
American Exchange	81	Importers' & Traders'	88
Hanover	68	Park	95
Irving	67		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central sixes.....	91	Mich. C. n-f., 8 ₱ c., '82.	91
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64..	100⅝	Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c....	93
Y. T. Cen. sevens, '76..101		Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75....	87½
Erie first, '58.....	103	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '76....	87½
Erie extended, '64.....	101	T. H. & A. 2s, 8 ₱ c. '70	29½
Erie third, '90.....	86¼	Chi. & N. W. s. f....	82
Buffalo & N. Y. & Erie 2d s.	70	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d s.	38
B., N. Y. & Erie firsts..	70	Han. & St. Jo. firsts..	30
Hudson first, '60.....	103½	Gal. & Chi. firsts.....	99½
Hudson thirds, '75.....	75½	Gal. & Chi. seconds....	94
Hudson convertibles, '67	68	L. E. & Wabash firsts..	72½
Harlem firsts, '60-'73...	86½	Del., L. & W. firsts....	96
Harlem seconds, '64....	92	Lack. & West. Bonds....	93
Harlem thirds, '66.....	70	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	77
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c. '68-'72	90		

The following is a statement of the business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer during the month of November:

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Nov. 1, 1861, by balance		$4,106,759 10
Account of Customs	$1,741,940 21	
Account of Patent Fees	3,991 35	
Account of Post-office Department	585,426 88	
Account of Treasury Notes	27,872,697 44	
Account Miscellaneous	18,586 85—	$30,222,644 73
Total		$34,331,403 83
Payments:		
Treasury Drafts	$32,705,707 07	
Post-office Drafts	528,552 45—	$33,234,259 52
Nov. 30, 1861, balance		$1,097,144 31
By Balance, Cr., Disbursing Accounts	$6,626,833 57	
By receipts during the month	17,096,327 29—	$23,723,160 86
To Payments		15,435,762 92
Balance		$8,287,397 94
By Balance Cr., Interest Accounts		$58,007 93
To Payments		5,156 35
Balance		$52,851 63
By Receipts for Customs in Nov., 1861		$1,741,940 21
By Receipts for Customs in Nov., 1860		1,632,228 05
Increase in 1861		$109,712 16
By Balance Cr., Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office		$105,628 64
By Coin received during the Month	$3,505,291 96	
By Fine Bars do	16,782 78—	3,522,074 74
Total		$3,627,703 38
To Payments in Coin	$3,518,506 65	
To Payments in Fine Bars	21,838 14—	3,540,344 79
Balance		$87,358 59
By Coin in hand, in Assistant Treas'r's Office	$9,437,393 88	
By Coin in hand, in Assay Office	213,581 61—	$9,650,975 49
By Fine Bars do	24,006 18	
By Unparted Bullion at Assay Office	202,513 00	
By Bullion at the Mint for Coinage	632,387 00—	858,906 18
Total		$10,509,881 67
Less due Depositors	853,227 35	
Less for 6 ₱ cent Treasury Notes redeemed	$2,695,526 88—	3,548,754 23
Balance		$6,961,127 44

The following is a statement of the business at the United States Assay Office, New-York, for the month ending Nov. 30, 1861:

Deposits of Gold.

Foreign Coins	$340,000
Foreign Bullion	25,000
United States Bullion	1,922,000
Washoe	25,000—$2,312,600
Deposits of Silver, including Purchases.	
Foreign Coins	$125,490
Foreign Bullion	4,000
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold,)	18,000
California, (old coins)	400
Washoe	15,000
Lake Superior	110—$163,000
Total deposits, payable in Bars	$410,000
Total deposits, payable in Coins	2,065,000—$2,475,000
Gold Bars stamped	$1,916,651 52
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage	2,588,684 00

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 30.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State 5s, 87; Reading Railroad, 17¾; Morris Canal, 35; Long Island Railroad, 4¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37⅜. Sight drafts on New-York at par.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 30, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 45 bbls. Ashes, 28,601 bbls. Flour, 55 sacks Corn Meal, 365,975 bush. Wheat, 107,234 bush. Corn, 5,802 bush. Rye, 17,088 bush. Barley, 15,153 bush. Oats, 5,746 packages Provisions, and 1,263 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 65 bbls., at $5 50@$5 56½ for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the inspection warehouse, this morning, 376 bbls., including 250 bbls. Pots and 126 bbls. Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Business has been quiet during the week, as the demand from the regular trade has been limited; prices, however, have not varied much. In Boston, Western and New-England jobbers are buying moderately, and, according to the Boston *Shipping List*, "there is still considerable inquiry for Grain Boots for army purposes. Prices of all kinds of seasonable work continue to be well sustained, with a light stock on the market. With manufacturers work is gradually falling off as army contracts are drawing to a close. There is no preparation at yet for Spring sales, and none of any consequence is likely to be made for some weeks, as it is difficult to anticipate what a few weeks will bring about. The demand for Californs has been fair, but advices from that market are hardly so favorable for shipments. No exports from this port the past week, but from New-York we notice shipments of 105 cases." The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom-house has been as follows:

	1861.	1860.
For the week, cases	340	2,707
Since Jan. 1	82,849	183,682
Total	83,189	186,389

COAL—Foreign continues in fair request but at low rates. Mr. OLNEY reports sales of 1,031 tons Scotch Steam at $3 50@$3 62; 749 do. New-Pelton, $4 88@$5; 75 do. Parrott House, $5 75@$6; 50 do. Ince Hall House Cannel, $8 25; 230 do. Wigan, $4; 306 do. English Steam, $3 62½; 600 do. Welsh Steam, $4; 230 tons Liverpool Orrel, $4; 338 do. Liverpool Wigan Steam, $3 62½, all cash, and 176 do. Sidney on private terms. Anthracite is salable and steady, as previously quoted.

COFFEE—Has been in lively request to-day, and sales have been reported of 1,500 mats Ceylon at 19c., and 9,000 bags Rio, part at 15½c.@17c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in fair request, and is very stiffly held at 27c.@27½c. for Middlings, ₱ lb. Sales, 2,000 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been more active, to-day, for State and Western Flour. The export inquiry, especially for Extra State, has been very good. Prices of shipping brands have been quoted somewhat firmer. The trade demand has been moderate. The reported sales, since our last, have been 29,750 bbls., including superfine State, at $5 30@$5 40; inferior to choice extra State at $5 50@$5 80, mainly at $5 55@$5 60; rejected do., do., at $5 15@$5 45; Superfine Western, very inferior to choice, at $5 30@$5 40; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 50@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 55@$6 35; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 75@$5 80; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 80@$5 90 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 30	@$5 40
Extra State	5 50	@ 5 80
Superfine Western	5 30	@ 5 40
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 50	@ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 55	@ 6 35
Inferior extra Ohio	5 75	@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 80	@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 95	@ 6 70
Fancy Genessee	5 85	@ 5 95
Extra Genessee	6 00	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in more demand, at former prices: sales 2,400 bbls. at $5 55@$6 10 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 15@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is inquired for, including superfine, at $5 25@$5 40; extra at $5 55@$6 75, ₱ bbl.; sales 1,300 bbls. Rye Flour continues in request, for at $3 10@$4 50 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, at $2 90@$3 for Jersey, and $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been actively sought after by shippers, and though the receipts have been heavy, prices of prime lots have been supported. Sales, since our last, 385,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Canada at $1 39; Canada Club at $1 29@$1 30; White Western at $1 35@$1 50, the latter rate for small lots of choice; mixed Western at $1 34; Amber do. at $1 37@$1 39, chiefly at $1 37½; Red Western, inferior to prime, (Winter,) at $1 30@$1 37, chiefly at $1 33@$1 36; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa, at $1 28@$1 30; Milwaukee Club, poor to choice, at $1 25@$1 28½; Racine Spring, poor to choice, at $1 24@$1 26½; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at $1 18@$1 25; Red State, at $1 27@$1 35; White Kentucky, at $1 45@$1 50; red do., on private terms, ₱ bushel. Corn is active and buoyant. Sales 271,000 bushels, a considerable part in store, at 56c. for damaged, 62½c.@64c. for poor to strictly Prime Mixed Western, afloat, chiefly at 63½c., for sound; 65c.@65½c. for do., in store; 66c.@67c. for Western Yellow, and 66c.@67c. for round Yellow, ₱ bushel. Oats continue in fair demand, including Canadian, at 47c.@48c.; Western at 47c.@48c., and State at 47½c.@48½c., afloat, ₱ bushel. Rye is salable, at 85c.@88c. ₱ bushel; sales 6,300 bushels. Barley is unchanged; sales 17,000 bushels, including Canada at 80c.; State at 73c.@75c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is salable and firm, at 70c.@85c.@85c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in request, at steady rates, including new, at 14c.@22c. for poor to choice, ₱ lb.

HIDES—Receipts and sales have been light during the past week. The changes in prices have not been important. Week's receipts, 3,012 hides; sales, 14,220 hides, and 50 bales do., including, according to Messrs. WEIKEL & WEIDENEYER, 1,600 Buenos Ayres, 20@21 lbs., part 22c., in bond, 6 mos., usual selection; 620 Bogota, 20 lbs., on private terms; 800 Tampico, 21 lbs., on private terms; 1,600 Porto Cabello, 21 lbs., 18½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,000 Chili, hung dried, 26 lbs., 16c., 9 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,000 Texas, 26 lbs., on private terms; 1,600 Western, 22@24 lbs., 16c.@16½c., 6 months, rejected bad hides; 50 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 19 lbs., on private terms; 5,000 City Slaughter, 65@70 lbs., 6½c.@7c. cash, rejecting bad hides; 1,000 Country Slaughter, 60@70 lbs., 7c. cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands, 252,500 dry hides, 24,800 wet salted do., 1,800 horse hides, and 1,250 bales East India hides, viz: 65,500 Buenos Ayres and Montevideo; 6,000 Buenos Ayres kips; 8,000 Cordova, &c.; 8,500 Rio Grande; 10,000 California, &c.; 32,000 Orinoco; 8,000 Porto Cabello, &c.; 2,000 Aspinwall and San Juan; 8,500 Maracaibo, &c.; 3,500 Truxillo, &c.; 5,000 Tampico, Matamoras, &c.; 3,000 Vera Cruz and Mexican; 1,500 Savanilla and Bogota; 24,000 Chili and Peru; 1,000 West Indies, &c.; 58,000 African kips; 5,000 Texas and Western; 3,000 East Indies, common; 1,250 bales Calcutta cow and Buffalo; 1,800 Rio Grande horse; 5,000 wet salted domestic; 2,600 wet salted Rio Plate; 6,900 wet salted Rio Grande; 11,400 wet salted California; 700 wet salted West Indies.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the week, Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. review thus: "In the almost total absence of buyers, owing doubtless in part to the recurrence of our annual Thanksgiving holiday, the market for all descriptions has ruled extremely quiet during the week. The continued favorable advices from England and the Continental European markets have, however, stimulated still further shipments of Hemlock Sole, and the movements for this purpose have been considerable. The European demand, with the prospective increased inquiry from Eastern manufacturers, enable the trade to hold their stocks with much firmness, and quotations are unchanged. Owing to the rapid completion of army contracts, the demand for Upper in the rough, Harness Leather, &c., suitable for military purposes, has fallen off, and the market for these descriptions is flat." Week's receipts, 66,000 sides of Sole Leather.

PROVISIONS—Pork is moderately inquired for at irregular prices. Sales 2,300 bbls., in lots, at $12 25@$13 for Mess; $13 50 for do., deliverable next two months, and $8 50@$9 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs, 4¾c.@4¾c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats are inactive at 4¾c.@5¾c. for Hams, and 4¼c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in good demand at full rates; sales 1,100 boxes, at 6¼c. @6¼c. ₱ lb. Lard is unchanged; sales 950 tierces and bbls., poor to very choice, at 8¾c.@9¼c. ₱ lb. Beef is quiet. Sales, since our last, 375 bbls., at $13@$13 50 for extra Mess, and $11 25@$12 for new repacked Mess ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $18 50@$19 50 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$15 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is salable and firm at 11c.@15c. for Western, and 15c.@21c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in demand at 5½c.@8c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Carolina continues very quiet at $6 75@$7 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Sales during the week, 30 bales Tampico Goat on private terms, 8,000 Madras, sold in Boston to come here, at 24c., less 3 ₱ cent. cash, and 10 bales Sisal Deer, at 45c. cash.

SUGARS—Sales to-day, 570 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at from 7⅝c.@8⅛c. ₱ lb. Stock in first hands this evening, 24,287 hhds., 135,162 bags, 13,848 boxes, and 1,591 hhds. Melado. Included in the hhds. were 21,911 hhds. Cuba, 1,320 Porto Rico, 820 New-Orleans and 230 English Island.

SALTPETRE—Crude has been in fair request, at from 10c.@11c. ₱ lb., cash and six months' credit.

TALLOW—Sales, 56,000 lbs., part at 9¾c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 850 bbls., in lots, at 20c.@20½c., chiefly at 20c. ₱ gallon.

WOOL—Has been moderately dealt in, during the past week, at steady prices. Sales 75,000 lbs. domestic fleece, at from 47c.@52c.; 50,000 lbs. California, and several lots foreign, to arrive, on private terms. In Boston, sales have been made of 300,000 lbs. domestic, at prices ranging from 46c.@53c., some considerable lots of fine fleeces selling at 47½c. ₱ lb.; 580 bales Mediterranean, South American, Cape, East India, and other kinds, at full prices. The business in Wool, during the month of November, Messrs. TELLKAMPF & KITCHING review thus: "During the month of November the demand for Wool was not as active as it was in the previous one. Low and medium domestic fleece have met with ready sale, however, at full rates, but of these qualities there is little to be had. Pulled Wools have been sold up, generally. An auction sale of 600,000 lbs. of fleece and pulled wool took place in Boston on the 19th, and the whole prices of the low and medium qualities were fully sustained; the fine wools, of which there was a large proportion, hardly brought the ruling prices at private sale. California wools have been in good demand, at a slight falling off from the extreme rates. Fine foreign wools have been quiet. We have no transactions of importance to notice. The better class of low and medium foreign wools continue in good request, although they will not command the price obtained one month ago at auction and at private sale. For the very low descriptions that have been used for blankets the demand has been curtailed, and that class of wools can be obtained now at 15 to 20 ₱ cent. below the rates that were current six weeks since. The shipments of wool from Europe to the United States have been quite large—about 20,000 bales already—but when we take into consideration the increased consumption of wool for the last six months, we find there will be no surplus. With the present demand the markets cannot be overstocked for several months to come. The late accounts of the European wool markets report advanced prices for all wools adapted for army and navy goods, and a general disposal of all desirable stock. The sales of Colonial wools at London were progressing, but the prices of the last August sales were scarcely sustained. Greasy Cape had advanced ½d.@1d., in consequence of a demand for this country."

PRICES CURRENT OF DOMESTIC WOOL AT NEW-YORK, NOV. 30, 1861.

New-York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Michigan, Vermont and New-Hampshire.

Choice Saxony fleece	Cents ₱ lb.
Saxony fleece	47@52
Full blood fleece	
¾ and ¼ blood fleece	
Native and ¼ blood fleece	47@50
Common fleece	

Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

Choice Saxony fleece	
Saxony fleece	50@55
Full blood fleece	
¾ and ¼ blood fleece	
Native and ¼ blood fleece	48@50
Common fleece	

Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.

Saxony fleece	
Full blood fleece	46@48
¾ and ¼ blood fleece	
Native and ¼ blood fleece	45@47
Common fleece	

Missouri and Tennessee.

Washed fleeces	45@48
Unwashed	26@32

California.

Washed fleece	40@45
Unwashed fleece, fine	30@35
Unwashed fleece, medium	25@37
Unwashed fleece, coarse	15@25

Pulled Wool.

New-York City extra	45@48
New-York City super	45@47
New-York City No. 1	40@43
New-York City No. 2	14@16
Country extra	47@50
Country super	46@48
Country No. 1	42@45
Country No. 2	15@18
Lambs	33@40
Tub-washed	45@50
Western limed pulled wool	40@43

METALS—Light sales were reported, to-day, at previous quotations.

FREIGHTS—Have been rather quiet to-day, at irregular quotations, foreign vessels getting the preference. For Liverpool—Flour 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat in bulk and bags, 8¼d.@9d. Corn, 8d.@8½d. ₱ bush.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ₱ tierce; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Cheese, 30s.; Tallow, 25s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 10½d.@3s. ₱ bbl.; Beef 6s. ₱ tierce; Grain, 9½d. @10d. ₱ bushel; Butter and Cheese, 45s.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tallow, 32s. 6d.@35s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9½@9¾d. ₱ bus.; Beef, 6s. ₱ tierce; Butter, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Cheese, 40s.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tallow, 30s. ₱ ton. For Bristol—Flour, 2s. 7½d.@2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bags, 9d. ₱ bushel. For Havre—Flour, 70c. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, 18c. ₱ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A schooner, 1,500 bbls., to St. Domingo and back, $1,500; a British schooner, 1,400 bbls., to Jacmel and back, $1,300; a brig, 177 tons, to Barbados and Trinidad, P. S., $1,200; a British schooner, 98 tons, to St. Jago, Cuba, and back, $1,050; a British schooner, 1,100 bbls., to Matanzas and back, $1,200; a schooner, 280 tons, same voyage, molasses, $3 25; a brig, 257 tons, to Bermuda and back, $1,400; a ship, 629 tons, to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres; a bark, 570 tons, to Havre, and two brigs and a Tern. schooner from Sicily to New-York, &c., on terms we did not learn.

Trade of Chicago.

From Wells' Commercial Express, Nov. 28.

The six days since our last weekly review have witnessed a little further decline in Flour, but closing with more activity at the reduction. Wheat and Corn in the same time have advanced fully 1c., Rye fully 2c., and Oats 1½c.@2c. in store. Seeds active and higher. Cattle without change. Hogs fluctuating, but on the whole pretty well sustained. Hides are still lower. Tallow quiet but steady. Mess Pork declined 25c.@50c. Lard active and firm. Cut Meats dull.

The period of small receipts of Grain is reached, and the figures for last week show a large falling off in every particular; but the quantity of Flour arriving is scarcely diminished, and it is likely to continue heavy all Winter, if the Eastern and foreign markets justify it, as storage and freighting facilities are so much more available for Flour than Grain. The movement by canal and lake may be considered at an end for the season; ice is forming in the canal, and the water will be drawn off Saturday; only steam craft will venture out on the lakes hereafter, taking Flour and other rolling freight. The aggregate of receipts last week reached 857,038 bushels, and the aggregate of shipments by lake was 380,530 bush.; the railroads are taking eastward 15,000 to 20,000 bbls. Flour per week, which quantity will increase, now that lake navigation has closed. The receipts of the first half of the current week, up to this morning, were 23,675 bbls. Flour; 198,441 bushels Wheat; 162,923 bushels Corn; 19,979 bushels Oats; 786 bushels Barley; and 8,877 bushels Rye, or a total of 509,381 bushels.

The shipments of the first half of the current week are 14,047 bbls. Flour; 126,330 bushels Wheat; 56,600 bushels Corn; 2,500 bushels Oats, or a total of 255,635 bushels.

The total equivalent of weekly receipts of Flour and Grain, from all sources except teams, from the first of January for four years, stands thus:

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
1st	190,650	61,202	156,237	385,329
2d	176,540	79,201	231,852	409,107
3d	177,080	72,350	333,095	414,218
4th	147,623	84,971	321,288	344,615
5th	96,664	136,778	241,886	353,309
6th	160,054	133,298	288,130	372,500
7th	173,008	173,847	253,601	308,791
8th	232,123	112,056	188,588	313,461
9th	190,090	101,260	131,993	338,051
10th	232,142	84,794	230,129	274,076
11th	127,772	77,726	481,498	478,811
12th	115,062	182,185	299,575	484,041
13th	172,443	155,379	281,266	533,191
14th	330,184	181,914	442,743	296,470
15th	319,637	129,686	428,919	238,159
16th	310,759	168,945	529,977	462,712
17th	678,682	185,433	514,584	613,039
18th	497,514	213,831	836,293	902,830
19th	493,612	228,303	677,333	984,538
20th	509,697	322,136	817,163	1,068,210
21st	397,988	479,887	827,348	1,085,403
22d	392,976	514,634	675,103	1,326,146
23d	542,020	474,302	524,076	1,228,450
24th	993,474	369,795	675,512	1,097,967
25th	1,171,361	274,848	827,271	1,081,888
26th	1,209,655	292,421	960,345	1,124,945
27th	963,877	190,072	685,887	1,078,763
28th	742,874	304,170	996,982	1,638,607
29th	538,938	231,644	646,476	1,590,092
30th	303,618	126,829	669,123	1,610,060
31st	301,967	160,567	913,898	1,278,209
32d	411,977	356,763	1,212,795	1,268,209
33d	909,750	523,133	1,648,110	1,857,445
34th	1,244,955	853,900	1,345,137	2,235,219
35th	975,807	876,421	1,365,597	2,221,572
36th	819,060	824,690	1,306,278	1,835,768
37th	621,940	865,364	1,352,336	1,842,675
38th	685,212	664,526	1,002,577	1,740,830
39th	753,305	969,121	1,142,913	2,107,930
40th	734,748	893,626	1,264,736	1,891,624
41st	442,308	832,580	1,441,417	1,557,134
42d	369,074	746,299	1,312,604	1,899,471
43d	239,963	900,927	1,013,035	1,901,920
44th	156,686	874,283	670,481	1,505,425
45th	226,384	671,073	601,077	1,352,787
46th	164,522	546,924	625,210	1,412,017
47th	105,971	322,327	413,274	857,038
48th	58,443	283,571	195,282	
49th	49,854	178,504	233,210	
50th	92,606	237,668	200,560	
51st	77,803	250,946	242,272	
52d	73,651	206,551	302,072	
Total	22,114,542	19,199,904	35,040,776	

Directions for Knitting Soldiers' Mittens.

Large needles; gray or blue yarn, such as used for socks.

Set up fifty-six stitches, ribbing two and two for about three inches, making a muffetee; knit plain half an inch, then begin to set the thumb as follows, viz.:

In middle of first needle, take up a loop and knit it, thus making a stitch without a hole; knit round plain twice, make a stitch each side of the three already made, knit once plain, add a stitch each side of the new ones, knit once plain, and so continue until nineteen new stitches are made. Then knit plain until from the beginning of setting the thumb it measures three inches. Take off the nineteen stitches on twine; in place of them cast on six stitches; knit once plain, narrow the six stitches to four, doing it at each side of them, viz.: First side, slip and bind the two together, and, last side, knit two together; then knit round plain until from above the thumb it measures one and a quarter inches; take off sixteen stitches for the fore-finger—having the middle directly over the middle of the thumb needle—in place of them cast on six stitches, knit round once plain, narrow one stitch in middle of first needle, knit round plain until from setting of fore-finger it measures one and a half inches; knit round plain until from setting of fore-finger it measures two and a half inches; then narrow, in any way approved, as for the toe of a stocking.

THUMB.

Take off the nineteen stitches from the twine; take up ten opposite to join them; narrow the ten stitches at each side, knitting once plain between, until they are brought down to four; narrow these away without knitting between, until only the nineteen stitches remain; knit round plain, until from the taking up of thumb stitches it measures one and three-quarters inches; then narrow off suddenly, like the end of a stocking-toe.

FORE-FINGER.

Take off the sixteen stitches from the twine; take up eight stitches opposite to join them; knit round plain once; narrow the eight stitches at each side until they are brought down to three; knit round plain until from the setting of the fore-finger it measures two and a half inches, then narrow off suddenly. In second mitten it is better to set the thumb on the third needle instead of the first, in order to bring a seam that shows slightly into the palm.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 20
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 20
Jura	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 21
St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 23
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 23
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 27
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 28
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 30
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 4
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 4
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 5
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 7
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 11
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 12
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 14
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 18
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 21
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 25
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 28
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 1

FROM AMERICA.

Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 4
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 7
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 7
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 7
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 10
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 11
Jura	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 14
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 14
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 18
Hansa	New-York

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

REMITTANCES TO
ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
Sight drafts in sums from £1 upwards, on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND,
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS.
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
for the sale of
7 3.10 TREASURY NOTES
Ready for delivery in sums to suit.
Office of
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
C. F. LIVERMORE, Government Agent.

WAR CLAIMS.
APPROVED BILLS PAYABLE BY ANY OF THE GOVERNMENT OFFICERS
IN NEW-YORK OR AT WASHINGTON,
PURCHASED BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.

NAVY AGENCY.
CONTRACTORS AND OTHER CLAIMS,
APPROVED BY NAVY AGENT IN NEW-YORK,
PURCHASED BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON
BUSINESS PAPER,
Bought and sold at lowest rates, by
P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

CONTRACTORS' BILLS
For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until FRIDAY, Dec. 20, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1882.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within six days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if deemed necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Nov. 19, 1861.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE, }
HARTFORD, Nov. 20, 1861. }

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROposals for the purchase of $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut, will be received at the Office of the Treasurer in Hartford, until the 20th day of December, at noon, when said proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as may choose to attend, and the bonds awarded to the highest bidders.

The proposals must be accompanied with certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent Banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York of 5 per cent. of the amount subscribed, to be held as security for the fulfillment of the bid, and returned to the owners on their order.

It is provided that no bid shall be accepted at less than the par value of the bonds, and full payment, in funds current in New-York and Boston, will be required within 20 days after notice of acceptance.

The bonds are in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, are dated July 1, 1861, and payable at the Treasurer's Office, in twenty years from date, or at any time after the expiration of 10 years, at the pleasure of the General Assembly, with 6 per cent. coupons attached, payable at the same place in January and July of each year.

This issue completes the $2,000,000 authorized by Act of the General Assembly, at their May Session, and as the State has no public debt, would be met in full by a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.

EZRA DEAN, State Treasurer.

HARTFORD, Nov. 21, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago in favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the River Line Bonds, Income Bonds, Dividend Bonds, and Bills Payable, of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, who wish to avail themselves of the terms proposed by the Company, that the books will remain open for the purpose of making exchanges, until Dec. 21, 1861. The new Mortgage Bonds of the Company will be delivered in exchange for the above mentioned securities at any time before the day specified, by H. C. Kingsley, at No. 25 William-st., New-York and at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Nov. 20, 1861.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS.—AT A stated meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a Dividend of Five per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Company be, and the same is hereby declared, payable at the Office of the Company in Chicago, on the 1st day of January next, to holders of said stock at the close of business on the 31st day of December next, in Exchange on New-York at par.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, NOV. 22, 1861.—NOTICE.—The holders of the $262,000 of first mortgage bonds of this Company, falling due on the 1st of February next, who may desire their extension, are requested to present them for that purpose at the office of Carpenter & Vermilye, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, prior to the 15th day of December next.

Holders of any of the remaining issue of first mortgage bonds can have the same extended at the same place until further notice.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of these bonds, not yet extended for twenty years, are requested to present their bonds, without delay, at the office of the Company, at the foot of Duane-st., for extension. Those unwilling to extend will receive par and interest for their bonds, from parties who are willing to extend them, on presenting them at said office, on TUESDAY and THURSDAY of each week, at from 10 to 12 o'clock, until the 1st day of December.

TO HOLDERS OF LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD SINKING FUND BONDS.—Sealed proposals for the sale of ten (10) La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Eastern Division Sinking Fund Bonds, of one thousand dollars each, or any less amount, will be received by the United States Trust Company of New-York, Sinking Fund Agent, at said Company's Office, No. 48 Wall-st., until the 2d day of December, 1861, at 12 o'clock M. JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

Nov. 22, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861. }

HOLDERS OF THE STOCK OF THIS company, as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1862, will be entitled to Canceled Bonds Scrip for five dollars upon each share of stock held by them deliverable on or after the 1st day of February next; and parties holding certificates are hereby notified to have the same registered in their own names on or before the said 15th day of January.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE FIFTH Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company which becomes due on the first day of December, 1861, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the second day of December next, on presentation of the Coupons at the office of the Receiver. NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861. }

TWO ADDITIONAL COUPONS, PAYABLE July 1, 1862, and Jan. 1, 1863, on the full paid stock of this Company, will be deliverable on presentation of certificates at this office, on or after the 1st day of December.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at the office, No. 66 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, Dec. 2, 1861. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.

R. BUCK, Cashier

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, NOV. 26, 1861.—This institution has declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after Monday, the second day of December next.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

ORDNANCE OFFICE.

BILLS APPROVED BY MAJOR HAGNER,
FOR
ORDNANCE STORES,
PAYABLE IN WASHINGTON,
Purchased by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURNISHED the War and Navy Departments cashed by
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

INCOME BONDS BUFFALO STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY cashed by H. T. MORGAN & CO., William-st., at 98 cents.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 409 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.

By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought a panacea, to the ruin of the first portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation free. Office at, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from

WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. HOMER! BOSTWICK WILL CONtinue the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to Operative Surgery, Diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints and Nervous Debility, (impotency,) caused by youthful indiscretion. Mr. B.'s book on this latter subject, with hints to young men and women, before or after marriage, is of vital importance to them, and every young man in the land should possess this valuable book.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.* Price $1. It may be had at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, or at RICHARDSON'S bookstore, No. 1 Vesey-st.,. and at GODFREY'S, No. 831 Broadway. Office hours from 8 until 12 A. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Stricture of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.—QUACKERY SUPERSEDED AND NO HUMBUG.—Restoration is at hand; one trial only solicited to prove the efficiency of the system adopted, by which thousands have been cured, by timely application, of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sprains, Spasms, Tic doloureux, Nervous Debility, Lowness of Spirits, Loss of Appetite, and Secret Disorders arising from excess or disappointment in marriage. A prescription will be forwarded to meet the exigencies of the times for $1 only, written in the English language, which can be made up by any chemist. Full particulars as to symptoms must be addressed to Dr. EMIL CASTOR, Post-office, Brooklyn, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid address and envelope.

THE RICORD OF AMERICA IS UNDOUBTedly Dr. POWERS, who has treated and cured more cases of secret diseases than almost any other physician living. His UNFORTUNATE FRIEND and other great remedies, price $1, are unequaled for curing certain diseases. All trying them are almost immediately restored. Office, No. 12 Laight-st. Call, send or write. All communications confidential. Preventives, $3 per dozen.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

A PERFECT CURE IS GUARANTEED.—A radical cure is always effected by Dr. WARD, who cures besides, in half the usual time and at half the charge of his office for the protection and effectual treatment of those suffering under certain diseases, is at No. 12 Laight-st., where he continually attends, and will be found a friend and qualified physician to all applying.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kennedy's Discovery. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor, the great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate and safe removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

INSURANCE.

CONTINENTAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,
CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Office, No. 102 Broadway, between Wall and Pine sts.

Stock Capital, (all paid in,)	$500,000
Assets, Nov. 1, 1861	1,047,436
Liabilities	14,550

Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Rents, Leases, and other insurable property, at the lowest rates consistent with security, and divides

THREE-FOURTHS OF THE NET PROFITS
of the business annually to holders of its policies, in scrip bearing interest.

1st Dividend to customers, July 9, 1857, 33⅓ per cent.

2d	"	"	"	'58, 50	"
3d	"	"	"	14, '59, 50	"
4th	"	"	"	12, '60, 45	"
5th	"	"	"	5, '61, 35	"

GEORGE T. HOPE, Pres.
H. H. LAMPORT, Sec.
CYRUS PECK, Assist. Sec.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—SOLDIERS' MITTENS.—All ladies who wish to be instructed in making soldiers' mittens, may call at Mme. BLUCHER'S, No. 336 6th-av., bringing their materials, and they shall be taught free of charge. Mme. Blucher will be ready to attend to them every SATURDAY, from 1 P. M. to 4 P. M., as long as her services are required.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the Deputy Quartermaster-General, United States Army, No. 1,139 Girard-st., Philadelphia, until 12 o'clock M., on the 5th of December next, for furnishing one hundred four-wheeled ambulances, known as the Tripler pattern, to be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Tripler Ambulances."

AMBULANCE (Body.)

Sills 11 feet long, out to out, (including foot-board,) 3¼ inches wide by 2½ inches deep. The foot-board is 11½ inches wide, made of 1-inch stuff, and fastened on the sills by 3½-inch bolts at each end. The sills are made at front end so as to incline the foot-board upwards. There are eight studs on each side, 1¼ inches square; sides are solid panels of ⅞-inch boards, 30 inches high (with middle rail) from top of sill to top of rail on panels. There is a top rail about 4½ inches above; this rail is fastened to the studs. The body is 8 feet 9½ inches in length in the clear, from outside of tail-piece to box in front, and 4 feet wide in the clear, front, or head-board, 15 inches high, 5 feet high in centre from floor to ridge pole, and top made oval, 6 bows 2x⅞ inches, fastened to rails and studs with screws outside.

In second lower panel or 2 feet from front on each side, there is a wicket door 8½ inches wide and 14½ inches long. This door is made to slide in a groove on inside; the seat for driver is made of the lid of box with cushion; the box is 18 inches wide, 11½ inches in the clear, with partition in the middle; the lazy back is fastened to the lid of box, plain hand lock on side, to which is attached an iron rod or lever alongside of body; to the lever is a strap by which the driver locks the wagon.

A middle bar 3¼x2½ inches is bolted on sills, for the hindside spring, 2 braces on tail end of body reaching from tail-piece to top rail.

Framework of body to be of best white oak timber thoroughly seasoned, the bows to be of white ash; panels to be of poplar thoroughly seasoned.

Curtains to be strapped, straps to be sewed on with harness thread well waxed.

SPRINGS OF AMBULANCE.

Springs to be best quality spring steel. Back spring 4 feet 2 inches long from centre to centre; side springs back 3 feet 10 inches centre to centre; front back spring 4 feet 2 inches centre to centre; the cross springs are 2¾ inches wide, 7 plates; the side springs 2¾ inches wide by 6 plates; side springs front 3 feet 10 inches long centre to centre.

Axles of iron, to be case-hardened, 1¾ square, turned edgewise, with nuts on ends. Boxes 8½ long, 1¾x1½ inches.

Hubs of gum or locust thoroughly seasoned; the spokes and felloes to be of white oak thoroughly seasoned.

Hind wheels 4 feet 6 inches high, without the tire, hubs 7½x10 inches, spokes 1¾x2 inches at the shoulders, tire 2 inches wide and ¾ inch thick, felloes 2½ inches deep.

Front wheels 3 feet 8 inches high, without the tire, hubs 7¼x10 inches, spokes 2x1¾ inches at the shoulder, felloes 2½ inches deep.

Hounds and half hounds, to be of white oak, of best quality, and without defects. Half hounds, 2 feet long; 5th wheel, 2 feet diameter, 1½ inches x½ inch.

Whole hounds, 4 feet 4 inches long; 3 cross-bars on 5th wheel, 2 inches square; cross bar on front hounds 4 feet 8 inches long, the steps on each side are fastened to this cross bar.

Double trees, 4 feet long, ironed, same as those of *omnibusses*, as is also the whole running gear, the double trees, and lead tree to be of white hickory, without defects, and thoroughly seasoned.

Tongue, 10 feet 6 inches long, 4 inch x2½ inch at front of jaws of hounds, and tapers to 2¼ inches square at back end; at front end it tapers to 1¾ inches round; a hook with eye in it goes on top of tongue to attach lead bar for lead horses; lead bar same length as doubletree, made light; tongue to be of white oak, of the best quality, and free from defects.

LITTER OF AMBULANCE.

feet 7½ inches long, 1 foot 10 inches wide; panels, 4¼ inches wide, 1¼ inches thick, of poplar, and has a solid bottom; mattresslis made of heavy oil-cloth, stuffed with best quality curled hair and cotton. Top of litters is fastened to panels of litter by a leather binding, and tacked all around; in each frame of litter there are to be sixteen mattrass springs; cross strips to be made of best quality oak.

The framework for upper litters is composed of three cross strips, one on each end and one in the middle; one cross piece on top, on each side, to be cut for notches for tracks to run the litter in on; the tracks are made in the bottom as well as the upper, ¾-inch x¾-inch iron, and extend the whole length of body from inside of tail-piece; there are three rollers on each side of litter frame, with flange, same as regular railroad car wheels.

There are 4 litters for each wagon; 4 small pillows and 2 cushions, one for driver and one for back seat; on each side of litter frame there is an iron handle, made to slip in and out; these handles are let in, level with the litter frame, 21 inches long, made to come out, say 15 inches, without being checked.

There is also a hook in each end of the frame to keep it in place, when in the body, and fastens to a staple in the floor, let in so as to be nearly level; the use of the same; the staple is put in the front and back cross bar.

Tail-board to be made of ash, 15 inches wide, by full 1-inch stuff, and when down, rest on joint hinges, forming a foot-board, supported, when down, by a leather strap 2 inches wide, which goes around the tail-piece at each end, between the panel and the braces; when up, it forms the tail-board.

A movable seat goes in body, back of litters, made of 1-inch boards, and end-pieces; the bottom is 18 inches wide, and board to form lazy back, 15 inches high; this has a cushion; the tail-board is fastened, when up, by hooks, secured to middle rail.

Each side of the body of the ambulance to be mark d U S; all other parts to be lettered U. S.

It is agreed and distinctly understood that the ambulances are to be so constructed that the several parts of any one ambulance will agree and exactly fit those of any other, so as to require no numbering or arranging for putting together; and all the materials used for their construction to be of the best quality; all the wood thoroughly seasoned, and the work, in all its parts, faithfully executed in the best workmanlike manner.

The work may be inspected, from time to time as it progresses, by an officer or agent of the Quartermaster's Department, and none of it shall be painted until it shall have been inspected and approved by said officer or agent authorized to inspect it. When finished, painted, and accepted, by an officer or agent of the Quartermaster's Department, and delivered as herein agreed, they shall be paid for.

The ambulances are to be delivered in Philadelphia, if desired by the Quartermaster's Department.

G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF } GRAND AND ELM STS.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1861. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 16th day of December next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered, for supplying the public schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with books, stationery and other articles required for the use of said schools, for one year, commencing on the first of January, 1862. A list of the articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
JAMES MACKEAN,
RICHARD WARREN,
JOHN O'KEEFE,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
Committee on Supplies.

OFFICE OF THE WATER COMMISSIONERS, }
JERSEY CITY, Nov. 7, 1861. }

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOsals will be received by the Water Commissioners of Jersey City until Monday, 2d of December next, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for furnishing about 29,000 feet of cast-iron water-pipe, 36 inches in diameter. Specifications, and all necessary information in relation to the work may be had on application at this office. The right to reject all bids is reserved, if deemed for the interests of the city to do so.

R. C. RACOT, Supt. and Engineer.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (Monday,) Dec. 2,
At 12½ o'clock, at the
MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

A good variety of CITY INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS, BONDS, and other SECURITIES, suitable for investments. For full particulars, see *World, Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Post*. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 52 William-st. NEXT REGULAR SALE ON THURSDAY, Dec. 5.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION on MONDAY, Dec. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 7 Timothy-place, 52d-st., near 8th-av. Genteel household furniture, the property of a family leaving the City, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, toilet rugs, carved rosewood suite covered in green velvet, and was made to order by Hutchings, lace window curtains and cornices, gilt frame pier glass, with gilt marble top pier base, gilt frame oil paintings and engravings, rosewood marble top centre tables, rosewood work table, ormolu and marble clock, elegant Parian figures, carved rosewood 7-octave piano, made by James Thompson, beautiful tone, piano cover and stool, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, bar mattresses, marble top dressing bureaus, washstands, pier tables, Brussels stair carpet, oil cloths, silver plated stair rods, black walnut marble top hall stand, mahogany chairs, covered in hair-cloth, together with a variety not enumerated; also, a large assortment of cutlery, cut glass and crockery ware, kitchen furniture, &c.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.—IN PURSUANCE OF A resolution of the Common Council of the City of New-York, I do offer a reward of $100 for the detection of any person voting or attempting to vote illegally, or of any person who shall procure, aid, assist, counsel, or advise another to give or offer his vote illegally, or to go into any Ward or Election District for that purpose, at the ensuing election, to be held in this City on TUESDAY, the 3d day of December next; to be paid upon the conviction of the offender, and the certificate of the Recorder, District-Attorney, or Judge of the Court where convicted, that such conviction was had upon the testimony of the person or persons claiming such reward. But all claims for such reward, not presented to the undersigned, in writing, within twenty days after the conviction of such offender, shall be disregarded. Given under my hand at the Mayor's office.

Nov. 27, 1861. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

NOTICE.—PILOT RALPH NOBLE WAS, AT A meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Pilots, held this day, suspended from acting as Sandy Hook Pilot. Any person employing him, as such, during his suspension, will be subject to the penalty of the law.

By order, F. PERKINS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1861.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION AND COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of STORRS BROTHERS, composed of CHARLES STORRS, AUGUSTUS STORRS, and ROYAL O. STORRS, have this day dissolved copartnership. ROYAL O. STORRS retiring from said firm. The undersigned will continue business under the name and firm of STORRS BROTHERS.

CHARLES STORRS,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1861. AUGUSTUS STORRS.

The above named CHARLES STORRS and AUGUSTUS STORRS are authorized to settle and collect all debts due and to become due to the late firm of STORRS BROTHERS. ROYAL O. STORRS.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1861.

FOR SALE—AT NO. 30 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN, 5,000 COTTON BATS—a first-rate article, in pound bats, full weight; all burlaps.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

No.	Prices of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Facesache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Ague	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eye Sids, Failing or weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
0	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Nausea, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain

ANOTHER OPDYKE RATIFICATION.

Enthusiastic Meeting of all Parties at Cooper Institute.

Spicy Resolutions and Stirring Speeches.

Addresses by Judge Cowles, David Dudley Field, Henry J. Raymond, James A. Briggs, and Others.

SERENADE TO MR. OPDYKE.

A most enthusiastic mass meeting of citizens of all parties filled Cooper Institute to overflowing last evening, in testimony to the popular indorsement of the nomination of Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE to the Mayoralty. So large was the assemblage that many were unable to obtain admission, and testified their adherence to the cause, by organizing impromptu meetings outside. Within doors the hall presented a brilliant scene. The dense masses, the walls decorated with the National colors, the platform crowded with distinguished citizens, the frequent entrance of delegates from the various Wards, the inspiring music of the bands, and the cheering of the audience, as each sentiment of the speakers was indorsed, made the occasion one of unusual animation.

RUSSELL SMITH, Esq., at 7½ o'clock, called the meeting to order, and, on behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, nominated for Chairman Hon. EDWIN P. COWLES.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Judge COWLES, on taking the chair, addressed the audience as follows:

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT, JUDGE COWLES.

I thank you for the honor of being called to preside over the deliberations of this large body of my fellow-citizens of the City of New-York.

The periodical time for electing the Chief Magistrate of our City is upon us; and rarely, if ever, in its history have her citizens been called upon to discharge this duty under circumstances more interesting or important than now exist, or when their action would arrest to a greater extent the attention of the country at large.

The municipal affairs of this, the great commercial emporium of the Western Continent—at all times subjects of vast interest to our citizens—demand at the present time our peculiar attention.

It has been a subject, not alone of anxious observation, but of well-founded alarm, that, during the last decade, the taxes of this City, even in a time of profound peace and of great commercial and general prosperity, have been nearly, if not quite trebled; while facts, elicited by authorized investigations, and the action of Grand Juries, have demonstrated that, for a large portion of such increase of the burdens of the citizen, we are indebted to the frauds and abuses pervading different departments of our City Government.

To arrest these evils nothing more is needed than a combination of all good citizens in electing to the different departments of our Municipal Government honest, capable and faithful men—men the purity of whose past characters are guarantees for the faithful administration of their trusts.

In the full confidence that we are properly performing our share of this duty, we have assembled to present to the electors of this City, and to recommend for their suffrages in the approaching election for Mayor, our well-known, highly honored, and distinguished fellow-citizen, Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE. [Applause.] I shall not pause to pass any eulogium upon him; he needs none. As a man we all know him to be honest, upright and honorable; as a merchant, to have been one of acknowledged ability, successful enterprise and unsullied reputation; as a representative of the people in our Legislative halls, to have been devoted and faithful to the best interests of the City and State. Into his hands we all feel and know that we may commit, with safety, the municipal affairs of our City. And upon all of these grounds we present him to our fellow-citizens, feeling that in the election of such a man to the Chief Magistracy of our City, we not only promote its best interests, but do honor to ourselves. [Applause.]

I might pause here, treating the object of this meeting as one touching full and exclusive reference to our local affairs and government.

But the present well known occupant of the Mayoralty of this City, who is also the leading competitor of our friend for the future possession of that place of trust and power, in a recent address to a portion of his fellow-citizens has challenged the propriety of a support of Mr. OPDYKE upon the ground that in the present great national conflict of arms Mr. OPDYKE—as he avers—belongs to a party which favors the waging of this war for the sole purpose of effecting the emancipation of the slaves.

Having boldly made this charge, it is proper that it should receive some notice.

I will not stop here to canvass or comment upon the political antecedents, as regards this rebellion, of the author of this charge.

It is to be hoped that he has changed some of his views since the period when he pronounced the withholding by our Police authorities of a cargo of arms from Southern traitors as an outrage upon the rights of a State in open rebellion, which he would redress if he possessed the power.

If he has changed these views—if he has ceased to advocate or to aid in seeking to accomplish the withdrawal of our City from the Federal Union, either with a view to its alliance with the rebellious Confederate States, or of making her a Free City, like those of Germany—if, as he now assures us, he is true to our flag, and ready to do all in his power to crush this rebellion—we will accept the declarations with all of hope and confidence with which he may inspire us. But, with our recollections of the past, we should challenge in our turn his right to sit in judgment upon the merits of his distinguished competitor, whose very name is now, as it always has been, synonymous with patriotic devotion to the country and loyalty to its flag. [Applause.]

It is proper, however, for me to say that I have the authority of Mr. OPDYKE himself for the assertion that it is not true—as has been charged—that our candidate has been or is in favor of a prosecution of this war as a war of emancipation merely.

He believes that on the part of the Union this is a war of defence—a war waged by traitors and rebels against the integrity of the United States for the overthrow of the Constitution and the destruction of the Union. And he is for resisting that war and for putting down this vast, wide-spread rebellion, with all the power of the Government, and all the means it can command. [Great applause.]

From the time this conspiracy against the Union first began to make its demonstrations in the harbor of Charleston, down to the present time, he and we all have seen the African population of the South used and employed by the Confederates for the construction of intrenchments, batteries, forts, and the mounting of guns, in hostility to the power of our Government.

The thunder of the cannon which reverberated from the batteries that frowned upon our flag at Fort Sumter, were constructed mainly by slave labor. The same has been the case as regards the rebel batteries at Fort Pickens.

Those guns which, from the earthworks at Stone Bridge, hurtled death among our National soldiers, were mainly mounted, and in part served by slaves.

Organized working parties, consisting of slaves, are now regularly engaged in the Southern armies, and graphic descriptions of their spirit and zeal are found in Southern journals.

Organized corps of armed soldiers are now being raised for, and are found in the ranks of Southern troops.

Proclamations issued since the landing of our gallant troops on the soil of South Carolina, have been issued by the authorities there, calling for the services of large bodies of slaves to throw up intrenched works for the protection of rebel troops, while nearly all of the productions which sustain the Confederate troops are raised and transported to their army depôts by Southern Slaves.

In these various ways, and to a large extent, this rebellion has been and is now being sustained by the use of slaves.

When, therefore, in view of all these facts, our arms shall penetrate these rebellious States, GEORGE OPDYKE sees nothing wrong in applying to these insurgents, in arms against the life of the Republic, the usual and ordinary well recognized rules of war—so far as just rules enable us to bring to the aid of our gallant armies all manner of resources made use of by the enemy in aid of their rebellion. [Applause.]

He would use the horses and the cattle of the rebels for transportation and for rations. He would seize the slave, digging intrenchments or mounting guns to resist and destroy Union troops, and cause him to dig intrenchments and mount guns in aid of Union troops.

If he found the slaves encouraged or enforced to bear arms for the rebels, and against the Union, he would use that same slave against the rebels, and for the restoration of the Union. [Applause.]

In short, he finds nothing in that which the rebel terms slave property so much more sacred in its nature or in the claim of the rebel master to its exclusive use and engagement over other property, as that while the slave may be used by rebellion to destroy our Union, the armies of the Union may not justly and properly wrest that slave from the hands of rebellion, and use him to sustain and upold that fairest fabric of constitutional Government on which the light of Heaven, like the blessing of God, has ever shone. ["That's the talk." Great applause.]

What—when this war shall have been brought to a close, and rebellion been made to hide its head in disbonor and in shame—what shall then be the condition of the slave who has helped to fight the battle of constitutional liberty, may be safely left, if Government so decrees, to be determined by the exigency of the passing events.

That such a slave will be rendered back against his will to bondage, neither GEORGE OPDYKE, nor you, nor I believe. [Vehement applause—"They can't do it."]

The inexorable logic of circumstances—the eternal laws of equity and justice would forbid it.

These are the views of GEORGE OPDYKE.

They are the views which he believes must be accepted and acted upon by our Government, whether it is purposed or not to announce them now. Nothing less than this is just to our gallant and devoted army, or just to the slave. [Applause.]

We would wage no war of emancipation as such, or for that sole object. But while and as long as this rebellion rages we will wrest from the rebels slaves used and employed for the promotion of treason, and use them, if need be, as fighting defenders of constitutional liberty. [Applause.]

If, in thus using the slave to suppress treason, the necessary or inevitable subsequent result shall prove to be that slave's future freedom, treason, not loyalty, will be answerable for the result.

The motto of our candidate will be: "Live the Republic, though Slavery perish."—[applause.]—but never that other sentiment, which seems to run through the late speech of his competitor: "Live Slavery, though the Republic perish." [Cries of Shame on him," and applause, succeeded by hisses.]

Lists of Vice-Presidents proposed by HOMER FRANKLIN, and of Secretaries read by EPES E. ELLERY, were adopted *nem con.*

JOHN H. WHITE read the following resolutions with telling emphasis.

Resolved, That the grievous burdens that now oppress and weigh down every industrial interest of this City, eating up our substance and crushing alike the rich and the poor, can, to a great extent, be traced to the corrupt abuses and enormous taxes which have been imposed upon us by venal, time-serving and unscrupulous politicians. We assert that a prudent and economical administration of our City Government, under the guidance of a man of ability and integrity, will check the wasteful extravagance now rampant, promote and advance the moral and material prosperity of our people, and save our noble City from the ruin and destruction with which it is now menaced.

Resolved, That the present incumbent of the Mayoralty Chair "has been weighed in the balance, and found wanting." [Applause.] Under his administration the tide of extravagance in our City Government has swelled beyond all precedent. Needless and sinecure offices have been created to make places for political hacks, extravagant salaries have been imposed, corrupt contracts have been awarded, and bribery, peculation and waste have been the order of the day. [Applause.] The growth and prosperity of our City have, thereby, suffered a severe check, honest labor has been shorn of its just reward, and a blight has fallen upon all classes of the community, occasioned by the enormous expenses and corrupt misgovernment which have characterized the conduct of those intrusted with the executive and legislative power of our City.

Resolved, That we take special pride and pleasure in ratifying the nomination of Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE for Mayor of the City of New-York. We know him to be competent, zealous, faithful and honest; and these qualifications inspire us with confidence that his administration, as Mayor, will work a blessing to every class and condition in life. His mercantile, public and private life can safely challenge the closest scrutiny. He has never been connected with any *Joseph Walker* swindle, or kept undue vigils for the purpose of approving Hackley contracts. [Applause.] He never communicated, by telegraph or otherwise, with rebels and traitors in the hour of the country's greatest peril, nor did he ever avow that "if he had the power he would summarily punish any one who should dare to seize munitions of war" intended to be used in overthrowing the Federal Government. He has no *Brother Ben* to counsel with [great laughter, cheering and applause] and plot treason [applause, and cries of "Hit him again,"] and disunion; but, in all his relations in life, he has been true to his country, a faithful public servant, a sincere philanthropist and *an honest man.*

Resolved, That we cordially agree with our present Chief Magistrate in one respect, and with him "feel that he has held the office of Mayor long enough, [laughter, and a voice, 'Amen,'] and now needs the comforts of private life;" and we earnestly hope that his wishes in that respect will be gratified, and his Honor, by common consent, will be permitted to have his name placed upon the "retired list," with a suitable pension annexed, payable in Confederate scrip, [laughter,] and we hereby pledge ourselves to use our best efforts to accomplish that most desirable result. [Applause.]

Resolved, That every elector in the City of New-York who honestly desires good government ought to unite with us in the support of GEORGE OPDYKE. It must be obvious to every intelligent mind that the contest lies between him and the present incumbent, and therefore it is that all the votes given to a *third* candidate *are votes thrown away.* Party prejudices and party interests, for the time being, should be forgotten; scheming political cliques should be overwhelmed and crushed out by the honest masses, and the PEOPLE, without distinction of party, should arise in their majesty, and elect a man who will support and maintain the dignity, credit, and honor of the City, and drive from our midst the vampyres that are now fastened upon the City treasury, and who make our Municipal Government a hissing and byword in the land. [Applause.]

The Union Glee Club was next introduced, and sang with impressive effect "The Union—we love thee," and, being *encored*, favored the audience with a new song, of which the following is the last verse:

"Honest men are now awaking,
Thieves and rogues are sadly quaking,
Fernando in his boots is shaking,
In fear of election day.

Chorus—Come, then, voters, will you meet us?
Say, voters, will you meet us?
Swear no party shall defeat us,
Upon election day.

Chorus finale—Yes, indeed, we're bound to meet you;
Yes, indeed, we're bound to meet you;
We swear no party shall defeat you,
Upon election day."

The Chairman presented as the first speaker of the evening Hon. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.

Mr. FIELD said: The election which is to take place on Tuesday next is not a party election. Indeed, no Municipal election ever ought to be a party one, and now less than ever, when parties are disintegrated, and party ties are broken under the pressure and strain of this great struggle for national unity, national honor—I had almost said for national existence. This Municipal election ought to take place without any regard to old party questions, State or National. [Voice, "So it had."] The only question which ought, and which I trust will, guide you and all your fellow-electors in this election will be the fitness of the candidate. You are to choose from among you that loyal citizen who will best fill the Chief Magistracy of your City. I say loyal citizens, because I know full well that now, above all other times, no man will receive the suffrages of the people, as no man should, who does not prize his country above all other earthly goods, and who does not hate rebellion as the worst of crimes. [Cheers.] The simple question comes up, which loyal citizen is the fittest for your suffrages?

Now there are three candidates before you, and my duty will be fulfilled when I give a rapid review of these three candidates, in order that I may, as far as I can, give you the means of forming that judgment which should guide your votes. Now, first, of Mr. GUNTHER. He is, I am happy to believe, a loyal man, a well-intentioned man, and a respectable man; but I think very few persons will say he has the qualifications that our candidate has; and, whether he has or not, I accept as true the declaration made here last night by the other opposing candidate, that the contest is between him (WOOD) and Mr. OPDYKE. Therefore, I put out of view entirely, the claims of Mr. GUNTHER.

Now I come to Mr. WOOD. Who is FERNANDO WOOD? What is his character, private and public? Of course I do not intend to abuse my place by saying anything here that I would not say anywhere; and I mean to say nothing which cannot be justified by public facts. Appealing to such facts, I ask you if the private character of FERNANDO WOOD is good? [Cries all over the hall, "No!" "No!" "No!"] Well, you have answered the question. The records of our Courts will answer the question. Of these records I have only to say, that although it may be true that a man may be unjustly, and true that an innocent man may be convicted, yet among so many judgments—for there is more than one—some of them lasting, never reversed, never authoritatively contradicted—they form a basis for judgment upon which the electors can act in giving their votes. It would be a waste of time to go over his whole public character since he entered office. All I can say is that he has not left that testimony of good repute which ought to be the security and testimony of every man who has been in office and seeks a reelection.

The office of Mayor, under our charter, for which, I must say, I have very little respect, for it is a muddle, without system or plan; but bad as it is, it is under this charter that the Mayor has the control of the three most important Departments of the City—the Street Department, the Croton Department, and the City Inspector's Department; nay, he can suspend them in the recess of his own mere will. Now, fellow-citizens, you need not be told that a man who has this power, who can make a combination with two-thirds of the Aldermen, or who can act alone, has under his control these three departments of the City Government, and you know very well that contracts are made, almost all of them, through these departments. The Mayoralty, as it is, shorn of a part of its power, is yet an office of great responsibility, of immense patronage, of enormous means of corruption. There is another power which the Mayor has which can be used for good and for evil, and that is the veto power. You know he can veto any resolution of the Common Council. You know he waited in the office that afternoon of which I have spoken to sign a contract. He can veto, and then it must be passed by two-thirds. An upright man can stop an immense amount of unjust expenditure, and, therefore, nothing can be more fallacious than the argument that, because the Mayoralty is shorn of a part of its former power and importance, it is of no consequence whether we have an honest or dishonest Mayor. But, fellow citizens, much as I should deplore the election of Mr. WOOD to this office, on account of his character, public and private, there is another reason which in this time of National distress and perils, cannot, ought not to be lost sight of, and that is this: FERNANDO WOOD is not a loyal man. [Applause and voices, "That is so."] I say this on the responsibility which attaches to any man who speaks in a public assembly. I think I can show that FERNANDO WOOD is a traitor to the flag of his country. [Loud applause.] Now let me give you proof. In the first place, I assert that he believes in the right of secession. And when I make this charge, I take the evidence of his public statements. I say that he believes in the right of secession in the most revolting form in which it has ever been presented—in a form which the Southern people do not accept even. A message which he sent to the Common Council in January last contains this passage, "When disunion has become a certain fixed fact, why may not New-York (the City of New-York) disrupt the bands which binds her to a venal and corrupt master"—that is, to the State. This man, who asks for reelection at your hands, asks why New-York City may not secede from the State. Now, in all the vagaries of Southern notions about secession they have carefully preserved this doctrine: that every State is itself an indivisible political corporation, and though it may dissever its ties with the General Government or with sister States, no part of the State can break the ties that bind it to the rest. FERNANDO WOOD not only believes in the right of secession as regards a State, but in the general right of any part of a State to secede from all the rest of it—in the right of the City of New-York to secede from the State. Therefore I say he is a Secessionist of the worst sort—or was, [a voice, "He is now"—applause,] and in January last, you will remember, among the last days of the month—the 24th I think—after South Carolina had seceded so far as she could—had passed the ordinance of secession—and when Georgia was about to do it, and Alabama I think had already done it—TOOMBS, that traitor, that associate with SLIDELL, MASON and JEFFERSON DAVIS—that man who said that he would yet call his slaves beneath the shadow of Bunker Hill Monument—that man telegraphed to WOOD that he learned that arms coming from the North, intended for the South, had been seized by the police of New-York, and requested him to answer whether this was so, because the answer would be very important, not only to Georgia but to New-York. What was WOOD'S answer? Here it is: "I am very sorry to say that arms have been seized intended for the State of Georgia, but the City of New-York is not responsible for this outrage." [Laughter and hisses.] I have no power over the police of New-York, but if I had I would summarily punish the authors of this unjustifiable attempt to seize private property." (Hisses.) What were these arms, and who were these people? The arms that had gone in a continued stream from the North to the South up to that time are the arms that have been borne by those rebels, and from which have come those bullets of death which have destroyed the lives of your brothers and your sons at Great Bethel, Manassas, Edwards' Ferry, the plains of Missouri and Kentucky! Yes, FERNANDO WOOD declared in January that he would punish those who stopped the arms which have been the means of sending death to our friends and brethren! And this man comes before you for reelection in the imperial city of this Continent, of so many loyal people, whose flag floats so bravely on the breeze over all the seas of the globe. He asks you now, after all the experience we have had, to put him again in that chair which he has thus dishonored. (Voices—"We will put him in Fort Warren." "Hang him—the traitor"—applause.] That is not all. In the speech that he made in this very place last night, he said, "I have authority for saying that this very Winter, before the next Spring, the people of the State of New-York will restore to the City of New-York and to the Mayor of the City, the right to govern the City of New-York." So he tells you that he has authority—what authority I do not know—for saying that before next Spring he will have that very power over the police with which, he said in January last, if he had, he would have punished those who stopped those arms from going to the rebels to be used against you!

I have said more than I intended. I have spoken of this man as I thought he deserved, and have not said half. But I leave him. Who is the third candidate? ["That's the man."] That's the man who ought to be Mayor; and that is the man who, I trust, will be Mayor; and I know he will be Mayor, if you do your duty. Who is Mr. OPDYKE? ["An honest man."] He is, to be sure, an honest man, the noblest work of God. There is not a stain upon his name. Beginning life in humble circumstances, he has worked his way by industry, care, probity, up to the position he now occupies, and no man can say he has ever wronged him, or has ever dishonored a public trust. He has borne himself manfully and reputably in every position of life, and has exhibited everywhere that capacity for public affairs and that discretion and sound judgment which befits and will grace the Chief Magistrate of this City. This is the man whom we ask you to vote for, and ask you to induce others to vote for, that he may be placed in the chair now dishonored by its present occupant. In that speech of last night, to which I have already alluded, this man, acting upon the principle, I suppose, by which a thief running away cries, "Stop thief," said, "I wish you to vote for me and reject Mr. OPDYKE, because, forsooth, Mr. OPDYKE is an Abolitionist, and because, also, he will not do what I can towards the reconstruction of this Union. ["Bosh." Laughter.] One word as to each of these. Mr. OPDYKE is not, I undertake to say, in any sense of the word, and never has been, an Abolitionist. If I may speak of him without any particular authority, judging from his acts and from what I know of his opinions, he is, as you and I and all of us, I trust, are and ever will be, unalterably opposed to any further extension of human servitude. [Applause.] He stood upon this ground last year, and Heaven knows that nothing has happened since to make him recede from that ground—that come what will, be the consequences what they may, Slavery shall never, with his consent, have one other right than it has now. And if there is to be any change of rights, it must be in taking away what they have. I do not say that there is to be any. On the contrary, I am for maintaining the old Union, the old Constitution, and the old Flag. [Applause.] And when FERNANDO WOOD talks of reconstruction he utters a word which in itself is an evidence of sedition. Why reconstruct? Is there a dissolution? No. We hold that there is no dissolution; that the Union is not broken, and, therefore, needs no reconstruction. Reconstruction was the word of Senator HUNTER in the National Senate last Winter, and all along for three or four years. "We are going out, but then we are to come back; we go out in order to reconstruct the Union, and get Slavery more guarantees, and then we will come in." That is the doctrine of the Secessionists. Very few of them, I think, have ever contemplated a permanent division of the country. I have had a pretty good opportunity to know their opinions, having had an extensive association with them at one time; and I am sure, from the language of their public men, that they have never contemplated anything more than a formal separation, and an immediate reconstruction upon the basis of Slavery; and it is my reconstruction that WOOD says he wishes to remain in office for the purpose of aiding; and that is the very reason why I hold that the loyal people of New-York should not aid him to remain. We present to you our candidate because he is not for reconstruction, but for the maintenance of the thing that is, for reëstablishing the Constitution of WASHINGTON, and FRANKLIN, and HAMILTON, and not for taking the Constitution of JEFFERSON DAVIS and ALEXANDER STEPHENS. If there is ever a question of reconstruction, let me tell you, beforehand, it will be whether you have the Constitution of WASHINGTON, or the Constitution of JEFFERSON DAVIS; and we may as well take Mr. OPDYKE and Mr. WOOD as the representatives of the two parties. Mr. OPDYKE represents the establishment of the old Constitution, the old Union, the old flag; WOOD, the Constitution of JEFFERSON DAVIS, a reconstruction of the Union, and the new flag of secession, I take it, although he did not speak of the flag. There stands GEORGE OPDYKE, and there stands FERNANDO WOOD; those are their antecedents, their history, and their opinions. Choose, ye, citizens of New-York, which you will have as the Chief Magistrate of your City. [Applause.]

Hon. JAMES A. BRIGGS said: A change in our City Government in its chief Executive is indispensable to the honor and integrity of this great commercial emporium of the New World. You have tried FERNANDO WOOD. He says, in a recent circular issued by the Chairman of the Mozart Committee, that at this time it would be dangerous to take, as Mayor of New-York, a new, untried and inexperienced man. FERNANDO WOOD has been tried. He has been weighed in the balance—has been found wanting in all those qualifications necessary to the honest discharge of the duties of Chief Magistrate of the City of New-York. You have heard his official conduct rehearsed here by a gentleman well known to you all. What say you to that record, taken from his own speeches and acts as Mayor of New-York. I ask every right-minded and right-thinking man to read the speech made by Mayor WOOD on Wednesday night, and then to say if there are not sentiments and opinions uttered in that speech that should consign him to the deepest political oblivion. Then take the speech he delivered upon this platform last night. It reminds me of an anecdote I have heard of a negro preacher. He said that God made the world, and pronounced it good; that He made the mountain and the plain, the corn and the potato, but there was no one to hoe the corn or to dig the potatoes. So he took some clay and cut it out, and made it in the form and similitude of a man, and laid it against the fence to dry. That was the first man, and he approved of it. "Look here," interrupted one of his hearers, "I want to axe you one question." "Well, what is it?" "Who made that ere fence?" [Laughter.] "Oh, my unbelieving brother" said the preacher, two such questions as that 'ere would destroy the best system of theology in the world." So I may say that two such speeches as Mr. WOOD has made this week ought to consign him to oblivion, and destroy the candidate of any party in or out of the State of New-York. Mr. B. proceeded to comment upon the excessive taxation during the administrations of Mr. WOOD, the taxes being paid, not merely by the men of wealth, who pay the money into the City Treasury, but by the workingmen, who enable them to pay it. Why, he asked, should the City have a tax of $20,000,000, when, in 1828, the taxes of the whole United States were only $30,000,000? Take off $5,000,000 from the taxes, and you take off at least $4,000,000 from the sons and daughters of toil. Reform the Government and introduce economy in the City expenditures, and they can have homes of comfort and health. This reform may be accomplished here without the aid of the bullet or the bayonet, but at the ballot-box. The Democrats who voted for the loyal DICKINSON should now come forward and vote for the loyal OPDYKE for Mayor, one of the ablest members of the Chamber of Commerce. He concluded by saying: They say that GEORGE OPDYKE is an Abolitionist. So am I an Abolitionist. I would abolish WOOD from the office of Mayor. [Laughter and applause.] As to the great question which agitates the public mind, I would leave it to Him who ruled in the beginning that all men should be free, and trust to the Pathfinder of empires, JOHN C. FREMONT. [Enthusiastic applause, followed by three hearty cheers for FREMONT.]

The Glee Club here gave another of their inimitable songs, which was rapturously encored, and then the Chairman, after loud and repeated calls for him, introduced Hon. H. J. RAYMOND, who began by saying that he had come to the meeting to hear some of the many able and distinguished gentlemen, lawyers and others, who he supposed would be present and who ought not to be silent on an occasion like this. He thought we might very reasonably concur with Mayor WOOD in the opinion expressed to the Committee which nominated him, that "he had been Mayor long enough," and that it was time to see whether there is not in our City,—among its million of inhabitants,—some one quite as well qualified to preside over its government as he. Indeed the statistics of past elections would show, unless he was mistaken, that a majority of the people have never declared themselves in favor of his election, and yet for three terms he has succeeded in placing himself in that position of honor and responsibility. Disclaiming any desire or purpose to say anything of the private or business relations of Mayor WOOD, Mr. RAYMOND said he found quite enough in his public words and official action to satisfy him of the inexpediency of his reelection. I find, said he, in one single feature of his public career abundant ground for censure and dislike. From the beginning of his official life, down to the present time, his constant, steady aim has been to put this City *into relations of hostility with the rest of the State.* I might trace the evidence of this through all his acts;—but I need go no further back for proof of it than to the speech which he made to his German fellow-citizens less than a week ago. In that speech he said that we of this City were under the absolute rule of a Legislature and a people utterly *alien* and *foreign* to us in every sentiment and every element of political power. Did not Mayor WOOD know that this City and section elects one-sixth part of that very Legislature—that it wields one-sixth part of that power which he thus represents as hostile and alien to us? Mayor WOOD, in that speech, goes on to speak of certain powers which have been taken from the City. No longer, he says, has this City the right to make its own laws—to impose its own taxes—to regulate for itself the matter of license, of Sunday observance, &c., &c. I would like to ask Mayor WOOD when the City ever *did* have those rights? When did this City ever have the right to impose its own taxes, to make its own laws, or exercise any political power in the sense which he attaches to that word. I suppose Mayor WOOD must have read the Constitution of this State, and must be more or less familiar with the general nature of our institutions. Yet he does not seem to be aware that this City, like every other city, is a part of the State to which it belongs,—that it is under the jurisdiction of the State, and that no city in this Union has any power or any political rights but such as are granted in its charter by the Legislature of that State. This belongs to the very alphabet of our system of government. We have no "*free* cities," none which have seceded or which can secede from the States to which they belong, none which can declare their independence and set up political authority of their own at discretion. Our municipal institutions rest upon a different basis altogether; and although Mayor WOOD "believes," and thinks he has authority for asserting that, if he is reëlected, the Legislature this coming Winter will restore him all these rights of which the City has been deprived, I venture to think he is entirely mistaken. [Applause.] The Legislature will not be likely to give back to the City what the City never had. Nor can any political power, until the Constitution is changed, confer upon the City rights and privileges which it has never enjoyed, and which it could never receive without becoming independent of the State itself. It is true that the State has passed laws taking from the City Executive the appointments of certain local Boards for the preservation of local order and the regulation of sundry local interests and affairs. But it is only fair for Mayor WOOD to bear in mind, what we all know to be the fact, that these changes were made because the exercise of these powers were not believed to be in safe hands, so long as he filled the Executive Chair. [Applause.] And I do not believe, in spite of his alleged "authority," that his reëlection will incline the Legislature to repeal these laws and give again to the Mayor the control of the Police and of other local City Boards. [Applause.] Every man present will bear me witness that the effect of these laws has been to improve the Police,—and to give us a better City Government in every respect so far as it is affected by the laws in question. [Applause.] But beyond these matters of local and temporary interest, said Mr. R., I feel that Mayor WOOD'S whole course has been to place this City in hostile relations with the State,—to alienate the people of the State,—to create a feeling of disitrust on their part, which, if not counteracted, will inevitably work serious injury to its best and most permanent interests. What is this City, living and thriving by commerce, but the emporium of the continent, the reservoir into which, for our enrichment, this great State and all the regions with which the enterprise of the State has brought us into direct and close connection, pour their abundant wealth—the boundless product of their industry and their toil? What is that great canal, at once the work and the monument of the great statesman whose name is forever connected with it,—what are those long lines of iron road which radiate from this City to every portion of the mighty West,—but so many channels through which flows into our lap the limitless productions of the great and fertile region into which they lead? Any man, charged with public duties, and guided by the public welfare alone, would seize every opportunity to strengthen, and fortify, and perpetuate this close connection with the sources of our wealth and our power. [Applause.] Why, then, should Mayor WOOD seek so diligently to supplant every friendly feeling between this Imperial City and the Empire State, with feelings of bitterness and of hate? Why does he appeal to every paltry interest—pander to every petty passion, and seek to fan into a flame the embers of every small and unworthy prejudice against that great community, with whose fortune our own is so closely interwoven, who cannot prosper without giving us the largest share of their property—whose suffering involves and creates our own, and with whom it is our interest, as it should be our duty to cultivate relations of the closest and most cordial friendship. [Applause.] Now, while I consider this idea which Mayor WOOD holds in regard to the position of this City towards the State to be one of hostility, I think he errs just as far the other way in thinking that the only people with whom we ought to have cordial relations are those who are in rebellion against the Government. He arraigns the people of this State as foreign and alien to the City, and yet he speaks with bated breath and honeyed phrase of our "brethren" of the South, who are in arms against the Union, and with whom he would endeavor to establish the most amicable relations. Are the people of this State less amicably disposed to the City of New-York to-day than the rebels in Georgia, to whom he was sorry he could not forward arms in January last? Yet with which of these is he most anxious to establish amicable relations? From the very commencement of the rebellion his leading idea has been to fasten us again to the Southern car, and his great dread now is lest the war should end before we can get back to our old relation. Now I am as desirous for peace with the South as any man. I desire to have cordial relations reëstablished with the people of the South quite as much, however, for their benefit as for ours. For the sake of the loyal people of the South—for the sake of the whole South—for the sake even of the rebels, some of whom I hope to live long enough to see hung, [laughter,] I trust we shall have amicable relations restored; but not upon the footing which led to the present rebellion—not upon the basis which gives them leave to rule or rise to ruin our common Government. That is a consummation not very devoutly to be wished. Now, FERNANDO WOOD has constantly held forth the idea that we must in some way or other get back to our old relations with the Southern States. I would like to have him tell us how. He speaks vaguely. He says that unless he is reëlected, we cannot have peace, and if he does succeed, he hopes we can. Now, I would like to know with whom he is going to negotiate, and to see the terms of the treaty to be made, before I vote for it. And, most assuredly, I should be unwilling to commit to him, as the representative of this City, the right to say on what terms the Union should be restored; for I feel a conviction, in view of his whole public speech and action, that the peace he would make would disgrace us in the eyes of the world, and, what is still worse, in our own. [Applause.] No, gentlemen, we have one thing to do so far as the restoration of peace to this country is concerned, and that is to crush out rebellion. [Applause.] What is peace worth that is founded on compromise with rebellion? What is peace worth which any set of men can break when they become dissatisfied with the result of an election? What is peace worth that denies to us the right of exercising the right of suffrage freely and upon our own convictions? [Applause.] Nor am I to be disturbed by the outcry which Mayor WOOD is trying to revive,—of Abolitionism. Epithets, and especially this one, have lost their terror. I am not, and never have been an Abolitionist, never have been in favor of the distinctive measures which the political party called the Abolition Party, have pressed upon the country. But if the issue must be made, I am ready to meet it. If the Constitution or slavery must perish, I shall cling to the Constitution. [Loud and long applause.] But we have no such alternative presented to us now. We have only to use our resources, and exercise the utmost of our power to fight this battle, under the Constitution and the starry flag that guards it from desecration everywhere, and when victory comes the Constitution will define the terms of Union, and we shall live under it again in the enjoyment of freedom and of human rights. [Applause.] If there is any man here or anywhere else, so weak as to be deterred from casting his vote for GEORGE OPDYKE, on the flimsy pretence that he is an Abolitionist, all I have to say is, he lacks either the intelligence or the moral courage to exercise a right—the rights and duties of a freeman. [Applause.] The simple question is, whom shall we elect Mayor of our City? We have tried one man three terms. If he has done so much to confer honor and renown on the metropolis that we are satisfied with his rule, then it may be proper to vote for him again. But I believe the great body of the people rejoice in the opportunity now afforded them to cast their votes, with a remarkable degree of success, for one of their most honored, most sterling and substantial merchants—a man who has adorned every public station that he has been called to fill, and who will discharge the duties of the office of Mayor with the same ability, and with an eye to the public good. Mayor WOOD says, in his speech to the Germans, if the Republican Party gets possession of the City Government, "*God help you!*" Well, we have this consolation—if we do get possession of the Government, we may reasonably hope that God *will* help us. [Applause.] But if WOOD keeps his place, he will continue to look for help as he has done hitherto, in very different quarters. [Great merriment.] He concedes that the contest is between himself and OPDYKE. As for the great body of those who are going to vote for GUNTHER—if I can speak of them as a large body in any sense—they are men who are rather tender footed on the subject of democracy, even where WOOD is concerned. They think it is a tremendous leap to take from WOOD to an upright man like OPDYKE; they don't feel qualified to take the jump all at once, so they propose to take it by easy steps, and for the present stop at Tammany Hall as a half-way house; well, we must be tolerant of their scruples and give them another chance. Let them vote for GUNTHER now, and two years hence they will all be willing and eager to vote for the *reëlection* of GEORGE OPDYKE. [Loud applause.]

At the conclusion of Mr. RAYMOND'S speech, the announcement was made that a torchlight procession of Opdyke Ward Clubs would proceed to the residence of "our next Mayor," there to make amusical and pyrotechnic demonstration, and to hear, in return, such remarks as he might please to deliver.

THE PROCESSION,

forming with remarkable rapidity and appearance of discipline, proceeded down Eighth-street to Broadway, up Broadway to Fourteenth, and thence on to Mr. OPDYKE'S house in Fifth-avenue. Along the entire line of march torches were plentiful, and several brass bands played time to the tramp of the thousands who joined in the procession. Arrived before Mr. OPDYKE'S house, fireworks were discharged in immense profusion, the scene being altogether a finer display of positive life and enthusiasm than New-York has seen since the last Presidential election. In response to vociferous entreaties, Mr. OPDYKE came forth upon a balcony and spoke as follows:

MR. OPDYKE'S SPEECH.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I thank you for the compliment of this visit, and for the hearty warmth of your greeting. I know the compliment is not intended for me personally, but rather as a demonstration of your respect for the high office to which your partiality would elevate me, and as an earnest of your determination to labor for my success.

If it shall be the pleasure of the people to confirm your choice, I will do my best to meet their just expectations. With the present limited powers of the office of Mayor, perhaps much less can be accomplished by the incumbent than the public expect. But it will be my ambition, if elected, to employ the whole powers of the office to purify and elevate the character of the City Government, as well as to diminish its expenses and increase its efficiency.

Politically, it will be my highest aim to strengthen the hands of the Federal Government. Until this unholy rebellion is thoroughly crushed out, and the Constitution and Union perfectly restored, it seems to me that every other political consideration should be held in subordination to this. The Government is engaged in a struggle for its very existence. It needs the sympathy and support of every citizen; and it is especially important that the Government of this great City—the central point of finance, commerce and influence—should be in full sympathy and accord with the Administration at Washington. The general policy of that Administration has my hearty concurrence; and, whether elected or not, it shall continue to have, as it has had, my hearty sympathy and support.

Again thanking you for your presence and your enthusiastic support, I bid you good-night.

The procession then defiled past the house, and, on reaching Twenty-third-street, dispersed.

OUTSIDE MEETINGS.

The chilly air of a November night is not calculated to arouse out-door enthusiasm. Last evening demonstrated, however, that in the present warmth of political feeling and excitement, the coolness of the outer air is forgotten, and that the thought of bodily comfort is secondary to the thoughts of public interest involved in the pending mayoralty contest. The outpouring of City clubs and citizens having soon filled the vast hall of the Cooper Institute, by 8 P. M., there were several thousands who found themselves "left out in the cold." But they were kept alive with pulsating warmth and in cheerful glow, by the booming of cannon, firing of rockets, music, marching, transparencies, cheers, speeches, and unlimited enthusiasm. There were two outside meetings; they were extemporized on wagons. Speaking was kept up for nearly two hours, the vast crowd listening with earnest and enthusiastic attention.

At the first meeting, JAMES W. THOMPSON, Esq., of the Eighteenth Ward, presided. He led off with an appropriate speech. Mayor WOOD, at his hands, received a thorough dissection, and the duty of the citizens of New-York to support Mr. OPDYKE on election day was pertinently and eloquently urged.

Mr. A. JACKSON PLUMER showed up FERNANDO in his true character as a friend and supporter of JEFF. DAVIS & Co. He urged that it was the duty of New-York on Tuesday next, to show its loyalty to the Union, and hostility to Southern traitors. He gave the Hackley contract a good overhauling, and proved conclusively that the only public good Mr. WOOD has accomplished during his Mayoralty terms has been in increasing his bank account. He prophesied that on next Wednesday the people would enjoy their real thanksgiving—that Mr. WOOD had been defeated, and Mr. OPDYKE elected.

FRED. N.